Decatur Weekly Republican.

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WABASH WRECK.

Fast Train Goes Into the Ditch Near St. Louis.

TWO PERSONS WERE SERIOUSLY HURT

Particulars of the Accident—Parlor Car Wrecked—Track Cleared Saturday Night at 12 O'clock.

From the Daily of Monday.

The Wabash fast passenger train, No. 16, which left Decatur for St. Louis Saturday afternoon at 3:50 o'clock met with a serious accident near Worden at about 6 o'clock, caused by a broken portion of the engine. Conductor Will Hogle was in charge of the train, and Harry Gibson was in charge of the engine, No. 570. The engine and four cars left the rails, plunging into the air and landing on the track and at the sides of the rails. The train was going at a high rate of speed as, barring accidents, no stop is made at Worden or at any of the small stations. The wreck crew was sent to the scene from Decatur and by midnight the track was cleared for the passage of trains. Members of the passenger train crew were bruised to some extent, but none were seriously hurt.

Passengers Hurt.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of this morning gives these particulars of the accident:

Two of the passengers who were injured in the wreck of the south bound Wabash train near Worden, Ill., Saturday evening, are at St. Mary's Infirmary, on Papin street. One of these is Justin Loomis, a business man of Chicago, residing at Englewood, who was on his way to St. Louis to spend Sunday with his wife, who has been visiting friends in this city for two or three weeks. Mr. Loomis' head is badly lacerated and bruised, and his left arm is broken just above the wrist. He was in the parlor car, the second from the engine. The car was badly demolished. "It seemed as if the car was all breaking up," said Mr. Loomis. "Then, apparently, I became unconscious, for I don't recollect anything that occurred until a number of men were engaged in extricating me from the wreck. My arm was caught in some way that held me down, so that they had to saw away some portions of the car to get me loose. I took in the situation while they were working around me, and was able to give instructions to the men who were trying to relieve me. When they got me out I was nearly covered with blood from the wounds in my head. We were detained there two or three hours, awaiting transportation to the city. I intend to try to go back to Chicago Tuesday night or Wednesday."

Mrs. Loomis was with her husband at the hospital yesterday. She was a former resident of St. Louis, being Fredericka B. Kreiter, a well known musician and a sister of Mrs. Harry Stone. She has resided in Chicago since her marriage to Mr. Loomis, seven years ago.

The other injured passenger was John Dahl, a young man from Burlington, Wis., who was on his way to Kansas City. He sustained a serious cut in the right wrist from broken glass of the car window. "I was in the third car from the engine," said Mr. Dahl. "The first that we knew that anything was wrong we saw the cars going into the air. The car was badly smashed, thrown from the track, and although tilted over did not upset."

Mr. Dahl expects to resume his journey in three or four days.

Miss McClaffey, a writer for the Chicago Evening Post, was pinned down in a peculiar manner under a heap of wreckage, but when released she was found to be unhurt.

When the passengers arrived at the Union station yesterday morning some of them were perplexed with respect to their tickets on which the time limit had expired. Among them was a lady passenger with a child who had a ticket over the Iron Mountain railway, expiring July 4. Not having arrived in time to take the outgoing train Saturday night, she was in doubt with respect to whether it would be honored yesterday. Conductor W. W. Hogle, of the wrecked train, was not disposed to aid her at first, claiming that his company was in no way responsible for the delay. At the instance of W. L. Sutherland, of Kansas City, also a passenger, he finally gave the lady a written document showing the cause of delay. A few other passengers were also given like statements. The tracks at the scene of the wreck were cleared to admit the passage of trains shortly after midnight and the fast mail train, arriving at 2:50 o'clock yesterday morning, came in on its own tracks on time.

Decatur Circuit.

Rev. D. E. May gave the people of Elwin a treat on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. in the M. E. church. He preached a patriotic sermon of great beauty and historical interest. Next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. he will preach at Blue Mound chapel near Hoody.

Pastor Danely has announced the following coming events for his work: Lecture at Mt. Zion next Sabbath night; lecture at Blue Mound chapel, 19th inst 7:30 p. m.

Quarterly meeting at Elwin August 15 and 16. Tent meeting two miles north of Mt. Zion August 16, 21. The regular services will be held each Sunday as usual. Next Sunday preaching at Long Creek 10:30 a. m., at Mt. Zion at 3 p. m.

THE IMPENDING PERIL.

Franklin McVeagh's Appeal for Honest Money.

The Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, late candidate of the Democratic party of Illinois for United States senator, made a stirring speech at the Auditorium Democratic sound money meeting Saturday night in Chicago.

The speech was a remarkably strong and eloquent appeal to Democrats infected with the poisonous virus of 16 to 1 free silverism. If it were read by all the delegates to the convention who have been carried off their feet by this Populistic craze it would cause many of them to reconsider their course and retrace their steps before taking the plunge over Niagara Falls into the abyss.

Impending Peril.

Of the future money of this country he said:

"How lately has it become even conceivable to the sober-minded men that the majority in a national convention of a great historic party will headlong decide to urge a policy whose effect, even before it could be enacted into law, and at the first moment when it should become certain, would be to plunge their country into convulsions and panics whose disasters would be new to the experience of the world—how can such action be possible? Will not the traditional sense of the grave responsibilities of a majority defeat this frenzy? Is the majority so blind that it cannot see the precipice and the abyss? Let them ask the business men; they will tell them what silver monometallism means; what 16 to 1 silver means. It means havoc, it means ruin. It means the prostration of all business, all finance, all manufacturing—by a cyclone of panic. It means years of hopeless depression after that. It means remorseless narrowing of all employments and the payment of scant wages in 50-cent dollars. It means salaries and all fixed incomes reduced to 16 to 1 silver. It means savings banks deposits and building association shares, and every form of credit cut to the level of silver. It means the dissolution of the whole system of credit which is as the breath of life to the nostrils of business. It means the introduction of an unstable fluctuating currency that no business man, and no workingman, can forestall the value of from day to day.

But One Class Benefited.

"In brief there is but one class of men who could be benefitted. The silver miner could not be, for he would throw away for a temporary and irresponsible outlet in this market all his hopes of that permanent and responsible outlet which is only obtainable through the consent of leading nations. The farmer would not be benefitted, for even if he got a silver dollar for his 50-cent wheat his dollar would only be worth 50 cents. There is, I say, but one class who would be benefitted, and that class was described by Altgeld in his speech at Peoria when he spoke openly of himself as a man with a great deal of property covered by a great deal of debt.

"But while practically nobody can be benefitted (for it is no benefit to a solvent debtor to be allowed to cheat his creditors) it would make no difference if half or the whole of the people could put money in their purse if it were at the cost of the honor and dignity and prestige of the nation. Altgeld and every man in the majority of the convention, and every man they represent, might line his purse with money ravaged from creditors and it would not take one stain from the offended escutcheon of the nation, and not one hair from the brush which painted out the claim of American honor.

"So much for what this questionable majority, if not arrested by conservative silver men, will attempt to do for the nation. Now let me ask what it will do for the Democratic party?

"It will defeat the Democratic party. That is the faith of the business world—and for that faith they thank heaven daily. The Democratic party can stand defeat in a worthy cause. If necessary it can stand extinction, for it has a glorious history that will live. What it cannot stand is the odium of silver monometallism and of paltering with the honor of the nation and the prosperity of the people.

Effect of the Issue.

"But what does defeat on this issue mean? Who does not know? Who can fail to know that if the Democratic party shall borrow this Populistic issue form the Populists and be defeated it will not regain the respect and confidence of the people for years and years to come; nor after all those years, until it has been born again? The silver movement will pass, as the greenback movement has passed, and as have passed all that series of historic attempts to make money out of nothing; but it will leave the Democratic party hopelessly discredited for many years to come.

"And what then is to become of all those great interests and policies and noble impulses and aims of Democracy which the Democratic party alone can champion and defend? What is to become of them when the Democratic party has abandoned them and been defeated on a Populist platform? Who among the silver leaders think of them or seem to care the snap of their fingers for them? If there are any such leaders let them speak out before it is too late. I hear no such voices. The voice of Democracy is silent in the majority of this Democratic convention. The voices of Populism ring out the only clarion notes. But there are Democrats to whom these ancient Democratic principles and policies are still dear; and the name of these Democrats is legion. These principles are not born to die. They and free government have a sure immortality. Disloyal flirtings with Populism are mere vagaries. Populism has no permanent qualities. It talks of controlling the nation when it has not enough of political sense or of political knowledge to run a township.

"This meeting is an appeal. It is an appeal for the nation and for the people. It is an appeal for the party. Why make this new platform when we all know only a part of the party can stand on it? Why use an unexpected majority to force a policy now to Democratic platforms, when every sober-minded man knows that it must inevitably disrupt the party?

A Million Democrats Will Not Bow the Knee to Baal.

"This movement transcends the environments of party discipline and of personal ambitions. The honest money Democrats are unable to move. They cannot accept silver monometallism. Men with convictions such as theirs must be immovable before such a crisis as now impends. If they were blind to the deplorable consequences of silver monometallism—if they did not see and did not know that the highest interests of the nation and the life itself of the party are at stake—they might make a choice. But men who see and know as they know have no choice. Face to face with this crisis, as citizens of this great republic, they must stand with their country. The Greeks did not more clearly see in the advancing Persians an invasion of their civilization. Seeing clearly, as the Greeks saw clearly, they will be faithful, as the Greeks were faithful.

"If the convention declares for free coinage at 16 to 1 by this nation alone that action will not be Democratic action. It will be Populistic action. A Democratic convention may turn Populists and many Democrats may turn Populists, but a million Democrats will remain Democrats. No wave of Populism can sweep them off their feet; and their feet are on the platform of the historic principles of the party." (Great applause.)

AT HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

The Son-in-law of C. O. Ebel Commits Suicide.

On Saturday afternoon at Terre Haute, J. A. Parra, of the United States of Colombia, committed suicide on the grave of his wife at Terre Haute. Parra was the son of one of the foremost men in Colombia. He came to Terre Haute six years ago to attend Rose Polytechnic institute. He spent several years in studying civil engineering, and until recently held a good position in Butte, Mont. Two years ago he was married to Miss Angie Ebel. She died a month later, and at the funeral services in the Presbyterian church he caused a sensation by clinging to the coffin until he was forcibly removed. At the cemetery he tried to jump into the grave. He continued to grieve for the wife, and had several severe attacks of brain trouble. He resigned his position in Butte, and decided to return to his home in Central America. He was paying a farewell visit to the parents of his wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Ebel, and had spent the morning with them. Parra told Mr. Ebel at noon that he wanted to take a walk around the city, and would be back soon. He went direct to the cemetery, and while no one heard the shot, the body was found soon afterward, as it was still warm. It is recalled that the wedding of Parra and Miss Ebel was postponed, and that at the time something was said of the superstition in regard to such postponements. He was caught in a train between Terre Haute and Chicago during the A. R. U. strike, and the delay necessitated the postponement.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

C. W. Bair, a Farmer Living West of the City, Was Run Over by a Wagon and Badly Hurt.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

C. W. Bair, a farmer living six miles southwest of the city, met with a painful accident this morning. He was run over by a wagon and badly hurt. Mr. Bair had his team in the vacant lot behind Imboden's meat market and had begun to unhitch. The mules became frightened and started to run, and Mr. Bair was thrown down and run over by the wagon. He was carried into Leon & Morris' implement house and Dr. W. R. Hostetler and Dr. O. R. Allen were summoned. Mr. Bair had received a puncture wound on the right leg just above the knee from which the blood flowed profusely. On examination it was found that a large vein had been severed. As he is an old man the shock was a severe one to him and he will be confined to his home for some time. The wound was dressed and some members of Dunham Post, of which Mr. Bair is a member, took charge of him and drove him back to his home.

The mules came out of the alley, ran a block on Wood street and then dashed down South Water street. In the 300 block there was standing a spring wagon in which was seated a lady and a boy. The mules were making straight for the other wagon when they struck a telephone pole about ten feet from it. The mules broke away from the wagon and went on down the street. The runaway created a good deal of excitement and a large crowd gathered in a few moments.

A Peculiar Death.

Mr. Baughn, a merchant of Harristown, died Sunday afternoon at his home in that city. His case of illness was a rather peculiar one. Some time ago he was kicked on the side of the head by a horse. He apparently recovered from the injury but recently has been troubled with an affection of the ear. Yesterday when a consultation of three physicians was held the man was in an unconscious condition and it was decided that the only hope of saving him was to trephine the mastoid cells. This was done but the man died shortly afterward. The physicians are of the opinion that the kick of the horse caused an abcess to form in the ear and later break in the brain. The operation was a serious one and was only resorted to as a last hope. Mr. Baughn was a prominent merchant of Harristown and was well known in that part of the country. He leaves a wife and children.

Deaths.

From the Daily of Monday.

The 5 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Marsh died of cholera infantum at noon Sunday, July 5, at the family home in Mt. Zion. The funeral was held this morning.

Maggie, the 10-months-old child of Mr and Mrs. David Vale, died of cholera infantum at 4 p. m. Saturday, July 4, at the family residence, No. 646 Packard street. The funeral was held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

Births.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. M. Bowerman, of East Condit street, on Saturday, July 4, a son.

SUICIDE NEAR CLINTON.

Harry Wilson's Tragic Death—His Father Killed Himself.

Harry Wilson, son of James Wilson, deceased, committed suicide at his home north of Birkbeck, near Clinton, Monday, by shooting himself through the heart. Mr Wilson was a young man of exemplary habits, highly respected, and the sole support of his widowed mother. No cause can be assigned for the act, and acquaintances were shocked when they heard the news. Coroner Jones and friends of the deceased departed at once for the scene of the tragedy.

Mr. Wilson was about twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and devoted to his mother. About twelve years ago his father, then treasurer of DeWitt county, committed suicide while in a fit of temporary insanity, which was attributed to financial embarrassment; but his son Harry was of an optimistic disposition, and only saw the bright side of life, which makes the sudden death of the young man a mystery.

Sales of Real Estate.

William E. Hubbard to D. P. Elwood, Maggie Everly, W. H. Elwood of Kansas City, and Celia A. Hamshor and W. H. Elwood, of Decatur, lot 1 in block 1n Saloma Place; lot 18 in block 1, lot 13 in block 2, Julia A. Williams' second addition of outlots, $500.

David P. Elwood et al to William E. Hubbard, lot 28, in block 1 in Saloma Place, lot 10 in block 6, in Riverside place, lot 10 in block 1 in Julia A. Williams' second addition of outlots, $500.

W. H. Starr to Lucy A. Conley, 32 feet off of the west side of lot 2 and 8 feet off of the east side of lot 3 in block 1 in Starr & Mills' first addition to Decatur, $500.

W. H Starr to Lucy A. Conley, 32 feet off the west side of lot 2 and 8 feet off the east side of lot 3 in block 1 of Starr & Mills' first addition; $500.

Interstate Building and Loan association, Bloomington, to Allen G. English, west half of lot 5 and west half of lot 6 in block 3, in E. B. Durfee's third addition, $1,160.

Cynthia M. Walston to Jacob B. Ballard, 45 feet off the east side of lot 1 in Kapler's resurvey of lots 6, 7 and 8 in block 1, Baker & Prescott's addition, also the south half of the south half of lot 17 in Sangamon addition, $1.

William H. Long to Zachariah Cuddington, all of north half of block 2, R. J. Oglesby's addition to Decatur, except 55 feet off north side; except rights of ingress and egress, also 10 feet in width off the east side of said block, $3,500.

In the Methodist Circuit.

The probationers will be received as regular members in the Long Creek Methodist church next Sunday morning and at the Mt. Zion church in the afternoon. Rev. A. M. Danely will officiate at both places.

The members of the W. C. T. U. will give a festival at the Elwin Methodist church Thursday evening, July 16.

The Epworth League societies of the Decatur circuit are going to help raise the money which is to be paid to the missionary department of the Methodist church. There is a debt of $220,000 due the Methodist Missionary Society from the church. July 26 has been set apart as a day when the debt is to be paid off and the churches all over the country will do something to assist in raising the money.

Commander Cochran.

Hon. W. G. Cochran, of Sullivan, commander of the Illinois department, Grand Army of the Republic, who was in the city Wednesday, says there are now 27,000 members of the organization against 32,000 a year ago. One year there were over 40,000 members in the state. It will be the aim of the commander to get back some of the comrades who have been dropped for non-payment of dues and to organize a post of 800 members at the Quincy Soldiers' Home. The next report will show at least 27,000 members.

Assessment Figures.

The total assessed value of all property in Macon county is $10,093,694. Total acres improved lands, 365,821; assessed value, $5,596,859; average, $15 30; total improved lots in the county, 8,051, of which 4,634 are in the city of Decatur: assessed valued, $2,644,383; average value, $328.45. Total unimproved lots, 4,417; value $144,418; acreage, $32.69. Total value of all personal property, $1,710,729. The assessors found 1,655 dogs.

Sold to W. H. Starr.

The property of the Sperry Cutlery works, levied upon for $833 for W. H. Starr and $248 for Ed Beckman, was sold Monday by Sheriff Nicholson for $1,106 50. The purchaser was W. H. Starr, who will continue the enterprise. Other parties will probably take an interest in the property. It is regarded as a good thing.

The Death Record.

Mrs. Eleazor Nichols, cousin of Mrs. D. H. Dunbar and John Nichols, of this city, died on Monday at Blue Mound, leaving a husband and five children.

Lilly Belle Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams, died of inflammatory rheumatism, July 7, at 1034 North College street, in the 12th year of her age.

Married.

At the home of the bride's brother, Ernest Skinner, 355 East Center street, by Rev. C. Gaisener, presiding elder of the Decatur district Methodist church, July 6, Harry W Baldridge and Miss Cora Pearl Skinner, both of Decatur. The couple will reside in St. Louis.

Births.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Leslie L. Glascow, of Harristown township, on July 6, a son.

MARRIED ON THE PUBLIC ROAD.

Young Illinois People Dispense with Expensive Formalities.

Marion, Ill., July 8.—A new feature in marriage ceremonies was inaugurated near here at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Samuel N. Roberson, aged 26, a young society man of this place, and Miss Ida Warren, a beautiful country lass, aged 20, who resides two miles west, were married on the public highway one mile north of town. John R. R. Fowler, performed the ceremony, while the bridegroom, judge and witnesses G. C. Campbell and C. E Cunningham were seated in the buggies. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for their bridal tour, which will consist of an overland trip in a buggy to Chicago and return via St. Louis.

CAST ADRIFT.

A Tiny Passenger Tagged for Decatur Left at Indianapolis.

This telegram was set out from the Hoosier capital last night:

Indianapolis, July 7.—While the matron of the Union railway station was busy last night with passengers, a woman approached with the remark: "The parents of this child have separated, and she is tagged for Decatur, Ill." The matron begged the woman to wait a moment, but when she looked around the stranger had gone, but had left a child, a bright 3-year old, whith a card pinned to its dress on which was inscribed: "My name is Lelia Ross, of Winchester. I am going to Mrs. Emma Knight, postoffice box 112, Decatur, Ill." The impression prevailed among the Union station attaches that something was wrong, but this afternoon there came a telegram from Mrs Knight saying that the child's mother was her sister, and to forward as per directions. The little one remained about the Union railway station throughout today and until 11 p. m. tonight, making hosts of friends. During the day the matron received fifty or more offers of adoption.

EARLY ON THE GROUND.

Women Suffragists Appeal to Democrats for Their Cause.

Chicago, July 7.—The members of the committee on resolutions are besieged by the women suffragists who put in the day making the round of the state headquarters. The party headed by Mrs. Clara Foltz, of New York and Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, endeavored to convince the silver leaders that an endorsement of their movement might gather votes to the silver cause by the influence the suffragists would bring to bear on the male voters. As at the recent St. Louis convention the suffragists are opposed by Mrs. John V. L. Pryor, of Albany, who is on the ground to speak for the women, anti-suffragists and to battle against the conferment of the voting power.

Assaulted by a Negro.

Lincoln, Ill., July 8.—Mrs. Meyer, wife of John Meyer, was assaulted at her home by a negro yesterday forenoon. She was beaten dreadfully about the head with some blunt instrument said to be a potato masher. She recognized the fact that the person committing the deed was black, but could not tell who he was. Circumstances, however, point to Eli Orendorff, the colored boy seen frequently with French's band, and he will be apprehended, as it was ascertained that he had flown. Mrs. Meyer and the darkey had had a misunderstanding of some sort and it is thought that in a spirit of revenge the assault was committed. The scoundrel was head of in the southeastern part of the county this afternoon.

Walked Into the Water in His Sleep.

Reading, Pa., July 6.—Edward, the 10 year-old son of Kate Kaufman, was drowned in the Tulpehocken Saturday night under very peculiar circumstances. In company with his father, and some boys, he had gone fishing on Friday evening, to remain away over the Fourth. When they arrived at the fishing grounds, trotlines were set and the men with a boat attended them during the night. At about 11 o'clock Kaufman, in company with another of the party, went to bait the lines, leaving the boys asleep on the bank. When they returned Edward was missing. They searched everywhere, but could not find him, and then sent to Reading, thinking he might have returned home. Not finding him there, they returned to the fishing grounds and dragged the stream, finding his body about 6:30 Sunday morning some ten feet from shore. It is supposed that he rose and walked into the water in his sleep.

Stabbed by His Son-in-Law.

Anderson, Ind., July 8.—Daniel Young, aged 66, was probably fatally stabbed yesterday by his son-in-law, Joseph Chapman. The two have had a grievance for some time, and Chapman made the assault yesterday morning, stabbing Young in the back. Young warded off the second blow, but his right arm was badly gashed. He fell and has been unconscious ever since. Chapman was placed under arrest and is being held. Young is one of the best known farmers in this county. The trouble arose over family matters.

Stevenson's Cousin Killed.

Peoria, Ill., July 7.—J. W. Cooper, an insurance agent at Elmwood, Peoria county, a cousin of Vice President Stevenson, was found yesterday lying unconscious by the roadside near Norris, Fulton county. He was brought to town, but never regained consciousness. He had been thrown out of his buggy, and died at noon, as the result of a runaway accident. He had lain by the roadside fourteen hours before he was discovered.

Alonzo Walling Sentenced.

Newport, Ky., July 6.—Alonzo J. Walling, convicted of the murder of Pearl Bryan, was today sentenced to be hanged August 7.

FACTS ABOUT M'KINLEY.

Some Interesting Facts About His Private and Public Life.

McKinley was born February 26, 1844.

McKinley's ancestors on both sides of the house fought in the Revolutionary army.

McKinley was born at Niles, Ohio.

McKinley matriculated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., at the age of 16, and soon after taught school at a salary of $25 per month and board.

McKinley entered the federal army at the age of 18. He was a member of Co. E, Twenty-third Ohio regiment, of which W. S. Rosecrans was colonel, Stanley Matthews lieutenant colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes major.

McKinley was made a lieutenant for bravery shown at the battle of Antietam.

McKinley was made a major by President Lincoln "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Opequan Creek, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

McKinley studied law at the close of the war, graduating from the law school at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

McKinley won his first suit in court, and received therefor a fee of $25.

McKinley's first office was district attorney.

McKinley was first elected to congress in 1876. He was re-elected six times, and was defeated by 302 votes in his eighth race.

McKinley's first speech in congress was on the subject of the tariff.

McKinley's tariff bill was enacted in 1890.

McKinley served two terms as governor of Ohio.

McKinley's name was spoken of before the Republican national convention of 1892 for president, but not with his consent.

McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of a well known Canton banker, on January 25, 1871.

McKinley has no children, two daughters having died in infancy.

McKinley is a Methodist.

The Local Markets.

The following prices are offered for grain by the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator company: Wheat 50 cents per bushel, No. 2 hard, 48 cents, white corn 23 cents, mixed and yellow corn 21 cents, white oats 13 cents, mixed oats 12 cents, rye 20 cents.

The poultry market has been rather dull this week. There have been large shipments of poultry during the past few weeks but this week they were light. The price of spring chickens has gone down and more are being offered by the farmers than at any previous time this season. Max Atlas quotes the following prices; Hens 6½ cents per pound, springs 8 cents, hen turkeys 7 cents, gobblers 6 cents, turkey toms 5 cents, ducks 6 cents, geese 8½ cents, eggs 8 cents per dozen.

There has been no material change in the price of live stock during the past week.

Green hides sell for 4 cents per pound and tallow at 2½ cents. Wool brings 11 cents per pound.

Murder Committed at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., July 7.—During a quarrel between Richard Shepherd, a farm hand, and Gue, an emigrant mover, the former was shot and killed by the latter. Gue had camped on land owned by Morris Tobin, for whom Shepherd worked. Tobin directed Shepherd to remove Gue, and during an argument the shooting occurred.

George E. Bacon.

Aurora, Ill., July 7.—Assistant Attorney General George E. Bacon, ex-Senator from the Edgar county district, died at his home here today of cancer. He recently submitted to a surgical operation at Detroit, having one of his kidneys removed, but received no benefit, and has been gradually failing since.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. At West's Drug Store.

What will the Democrats say when they get back from Chicago? You will be able to hear some of them a mile.

Linseed Oil Meal as a Food for All Kinds of Stock

Is acknowledged to be the most profitable that a dairyman or farmer can use. At present prices Oil Meal is fifty per cent. cheaper than any other kind of feed for horses or cattle. All successful dairymen and stock raisers use it in large quantities. It is equally as good for horses and the best preventive of hog cholera ever used. There is nothing better for calves or young pigs. We are now prepared to furnish the Oil Cake or Meal in any quantity. Call or send for Price List. For sale at the Oil Mills on East Main street. [jun25-w4

SUICIDE IN BED.

Fred H. Abbott a Corpse at the Home of His Widowed Mother—Used a Revolver.

THE CAUSE—SICK AND DESPONDENT.

The Fatal Bullet Went Through the Heart—Died in a Few Moments—Inquest to be Held This Afternoon.

The lifeless form of Frederick H. Abbott lies in the parlor at the home of his widowed mother, Mrs. N. A. Abbott, at 1018 North Monroe street, and there is crepe on the door telling passersby and neighbors that there is death in the house. Fred committed suicide in his bed room this forenoon shortly before 11 o'clock by shooting himself in the left breast with a 38-calibre revolver. He did the deed while he was in bed and just after his grey-haired mother had dressed the beds on his person, this affliction having caused him a vast amount of suffering for many weeks. Mrs. Abbott had just gone into the sitting room when the crack of the revolver was heard. The mother hurried into the room to find her son in the throes of death. Mrs. Earnest Brancher, of Chicago, a sister of the deceased, was the only person in the house at the time besides the mother, and both were greatly shocked at what Fred had done. Hurrying out into the yard, Officer Clements, who resides on the adjoining lot, was called to the house, and he got to the room just in time to see Fred die. The revolver was lying upon the bed. There was nothing to do except call the undertaker and summon the coroner.

C. J. H. Abbott, a brother of the deceased, was seen this afternoon. He states that he cannot give any cause for the suicide except that it was due to ill health and despondency. Fred had been afflicted with boils which caused him a great deal of pain, how excruciating he alone knew, and then he was out of work and was despondent. He had had work at the Faries factory, but he had been so long idle that he had become discouraged. Fred was 24 years of age, and was the only unmarried son in the family. His father died of dropsy about eight years ago. He had been in business on North Water street, and just before his death had traveled for the Eureka Store company. The other members of the family are Mrs. Hattie Brancher, of Danville, and Miss Myrtle Abbott, of this city.

Coroner Bendure will hold an inquest this afternoon. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

In Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America, the five great continents Shaker medicines are being used by suffering humanity for the cure of sickness and disease.

Never was there such a universal demand, never such wonderful results.

Shaker Digestive Cordial, a cure for indigestion, is prepared from herbs and roots, and is a natural remedy, which cures by aiding nature and not by fighting her.

Shaker Digestive Cordial make those fat, who have become thin by not digesting their food.

It restores the spirits and the appetite of those who are dejected and fagged out from the wearing effects of indigestion.

It relieves the symptoms of dispepsia, and, after using for a reasonable time, finally cures the complaint.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Elwin.

Farmers are busy cutting their oats.

Miss Nannie Edwards of Decatur spent a few days with Misses Currie and Jessie Mallory last week.

Misses Annie Foster, Maggie and Ruby Woods are enjoying new "Dodd's Special" wheels now.

Miss Helen Wells returned home last Monday from a three weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Normal, Hostant, Washington and Peoria.

Henry Coombs had a fine display of fireworks the night of the Fourth.

Death of a Child.

Lillie Belle Adams, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Trysten Adams, died at 9 p. m., Tuesday, July 7, at the family home, No 1034 North College street. The funeral will be held Thursday at 10 a. m. from the First Presbyterian church. The services will be conducted by Rev. W. H. Penhallegon and Rev. Jeffres. The burial will be at Wykles cemetery.

Paid $1345.

At the meeting of the town board held Tuesday S. T. Keiser was allowed $1,345 for making the assessment for 1896 in Decatur township. He will pay all of his help.

The old H. Y. Keltar homestead, a mile south of Lovington, was destroyed by lightning.

The Decatur races at the Trotting park will begin next month.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

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Weekly Republican.

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

If a protective tariff was unconstitutional in 1892 why is it not unconstitutional now? And yet the Democratic national convention in 1896 will make no such declaration.

This campaign will be notable in at least one respect. It will be unnecessary for the Republicans to resort to abuse of prominent Democrats as the extra time necessary for that will be taken by prominent Democrats abusing each other.

Two 40-ton locomotives will be brought into collision at Chicago on the 4th of July, both running at the rate of 40 miles an hour to see the effect. On the 8th of July a similar scene will be witnessed at the Democratic convention in the same city.

Free silver means simply to change the standard of our money from the standard the government has adhered to since its formation, namely the gold standard; the standard upon which are our laws relating to money are based, to a silver standard. An attempt at such a revolution means panic, bankruptcy, idleness, want, starvation and anarchy.

It is more amusing than edifying to note that all those Republican papers with low tariff leaning who told the people not long ago that McKinleyism was dead and were so badly mistaken about it are now in painful unison proclaiming that the tariff question is not a feature in this campaign and that the only question involved in the money question. They are just as much mistaken now as they have been in the past. The people who forced the nomination of McKinley are more interested in the restoration of an adequate tariff than any other question and that fact will be made clear before the campaign has progressed very far. The money question will of course be a great feature in the campaign but no set of free traders, no matter who they are, will succeed in having a Republican campaign made on the lying assumption that the prostration of business and the idleness of our workingmen is due to the money question instead of unfriendly threats and the illogical Wilson tariff act. Mr. Cleveland, nor any wing of his party, will be permitted to fix issues for the Republican party in a campaign on the heels of the greatest failure ever made by any party to conduct the affairs of government in the interest of the people of the United States.

If gold has appreciated to double its value in 1873, as Altgeld and Teller contend it has, what a fix we are in. According to the statutes the stealing of as much as $15 is grand larceny and less than that sum constitutes petty larceny. So the person punished for stealing as much as $7.50 should have been sent up for grand larceny. Then think of the City dog tax. The city code provides a license of $3 and $5 on dogs which really is $9 and $10. Horrors! What a dog license! The man whose wife has so cured a divorce from him and alimony for a stated sum per month, say $100, has, according to Teller and Altgeld, been soaked for $200. Unconsciously those who are paying interest, perhaps at what they think a low rate, are in fact paying double what they think they are paying. The man who pays 10 cents for a shave, a soda, a lemonade, or a cocktail is really paying 20 cents. Hair cuts and back fare instead of costing 25 cents are costing 50 cents. Five cent cigars are costing 10 cents. All taxes are double what they are supposed to be. The washwoman is getting $2 for a washing instead of $1 as she supposes and the laborer who thinks he is getting $1.50 a day is getting $3 and the funny thing about it all is that the buyer and seller the payer and the payee are engaged in these transactions without knowing it. The worst feature of this new discovery is that the Wilson tariff bill which is supposed to be a revenue bill is the worst sort of a protective tariff as the duties provided therein are just double what they purport to be. Probably this accounts for the present Democratic shout for free silver, and that free silver is to be the curative legislation for this grave error in the Wilson tariff act. Teller and Altgeld, however, also assume that free silver will inflate prices and thus make better times. Why should they desire to so inflate prices when already they are inflated 100 per cent according to the appreciated gold theory they advance? Those people have disturbed the tariff and changed the condition upon which our prosperous business was done and brought calamity upon the people and now instead of advising the people to go back to first and practical principles they use the calamity they produced, by giving away the trade and labor that was our own to our competitors across the Atlantic, to force free silver upon the people upon the theory that the stoppage of the coinage of the silver dollar on an equality with gold has produced the calamities under which the people are now suffering. The Republican party with William McKinley at its head proposes to restore adequate protection to American industries, put Americans instead of Europeans across the sea at work and make America again prosperous and happy while at the same time the Republicans propose to see that additional prostration in business shall not be brought upon our people by this latest Democratic scheme, the free coinage of silver.

The Production and Price of Silver

The world's production of silver in 1873 the year the United States dropped the silver dollar from free coinage, was 69,267,000 ounces and the production in the United States was about one-third of the amount or 27,651,000 ounces.

In 1892 the world's production of silver was 153,152,000 ounces and of that amount the United States produced 63,509,000 ounces or more than double the number of ounces it produced in 1873.

Thus it will be seen that the production of silver in the United States in 1873 was about one-half an ounce per capita while in 1892 it was nearly one ounce per capita. The value of an ounce of silver anywhere in the world is only about one-half what it was in 1873, and yet there are those who try to make themselves believe, and some who know better to try to make others believe that the price of silver was reduced one-half by stopping the free coinage of the silver dollar at a time when those who held silver bullion refused to have it coined because it was worth less in coin at the ratio of 16 to 1 than in bullion. Those people also try to believe that the restoration to free coinage of the silver dollar would bring up the price of silver to a parity with gold at 16 to 1.

Free Trade, Free Silver, and Free Riots.

New York Evening Post: The Democrats of Illinois went wild yesterday for free silver and free riots. "The arbitrary interference on the party of the federal government in local affairs," they say, "by ignoring the lawful authorities is not only a violation of the constitution of the United States, but a crime against free government, and is destructive of the very foundation of Democratic and Republican institutions." This refers to Debs and the great strike and boycott of the American Railway Union. It affirms virtually that if a riot breaks out in any place which stops the running of cars, the movement of inter-state commerce, and of the United States mails, and if the governor of the state is in sympathy with the rioters and neglects to suppress their unlawful acts, then the president of the United States must do nothing but allow the rioters to have their way. This is Altgeld's theory of free institutions—freedom to throw trains off the track, to burn loaded cars in the midst of great cities, to kill conductors and engineers if they attempt to perform their duty, and to strangle the trade and commerce of the whole country. Naturally the passage of this resolution by the convention is followed by another cordially indorsing the administration of Governor Altgeld. Illinois would be in a pitiable condition if such a man could be re-elected as her chief magistrate after all that he has done to produce chaos in her principal city. It was right for the convention to renominate Altgeld. It is time to find out what sort of people inhabit the state and whether life and property are really safe there, a question which can be determined in no other way so speedily and surely as by putting his name before the voters for their suffrages once more. Four years ago they did not know the man. Now they know him very well.

The Crime of 1853.

Did you ever hear a free silver shouter say anything about the crime of 1853? You have heard them talk with tears in their eyes of the crime of 1873 but never a word about the crime of 1853. In February of that year congress amended the coinage act so as to exclude fractional silver coin from free mintage, just as congress excluded the silver dollar in 1873 with the difference that the secretary of the treasury in 1853 was authorized to purchase silver bullion to be coined into fractional silver coins. In the case of the silver dollar it was five years after it was dropped from free coinage until the secretary of the treasury was authorized to purchase bullion to be coined into silver dollars.

If it was a crime to drop the silver dollar from free coinage in 1873 it was also a crime to drop the coinage of fractional coinage for private individuals. There was no crime in either case.

Prior to 1853 silver bullion was worth more as bullion than when it was coined and nobody was crying at the mint doors to have their bullion coined and the result was that it was difficult to keep the necessary amount of fractional silver coin in circulation. The only way they could accomplish that was to "demonetize" the fractional coin, purchase the bullion at the market value, put less silver in the coin, and make the coins.

The same was true as to the silver dollar. The 371¼ grains of pure silver was worth more in bullion than in the coin and no private individual sought the mint to have silver dollars coined and like the fractional silver coins it was dropped from the mintage laws in 1873. Up to that time only 8,031,238 silver dollars had been coined. There was, therefore, no crime committed in either case. The purchase of bullion by the government and the coinage of silver was the only way to put silver in circulation as money and maintain it at a parity with gold. In that way and that alone has the government succeeded in keeping the two metals in circulation without interruption on account of fluctuations in the market price of silver

Illinois Soldiers' Home.

The trustees of the State Soldiers' Home are now holding their annual meeting. Supt Kirkwood's report showed that the expense per capita for the year was $108.08. The first quarter it was $30.51, and the last $24.56, showing a constant decrease, and with the economical management the showing is also made that the inmates are well cared for. The cash surplus to the credit of the Home on deposit in the First National Bank of Quincy is $40,000. Three years ago there was a deficit of $9000. The total expenses of the Home for the past year was $199,566. The United States government paid annually $100 for each inmate, and its share of the expenses for the year just closed was $111,275, leaving $11,081 for the State of Illinois. There is now $35,000 due from the National government which swells the surplus to almost $66,000. Last year the surplus was $13,000. Besides the present cash surplus the Home has a stock of clothing and supplies estimated at $7423. The average population of the Home for the past year was 1112, and it is estimated that there will be 1500 inmates next winter. General W. H. Averill, one of the National Inspectors of Soldiers' Homes, pronounces the Home to be one of the best managed in the United States.

Democratic Duplicity.

In 1892 the Democratic party opposed a cheap dollar and in its platform assigned as the reason for its opposition to the cheap dollar the following:

We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

That party opposed the cheap 50-cent dollar because the first to suffer from it would be the farmer and wage earner. This year the party favors a 50-cent dollar and claims that a cheap dollar would help the farmer and the wage earner. The unaccountable feature of this hypocracy is that any farmer or laboring man can confide in such a party when its conduct shows that all it is after votes and when it gets them it don't care what becomes of the farmer and the wage earner.

Fight for Self-Preservation.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It is a beautiful combination which is seeking to obtain control of the deathless old Democratic party.

The silver mine Republicans, the Populists, the disappointed enemies of Cleveland, the sand-lotters, the anarchists, the cranks and tramps of all parties are flocking around the Democratic party like flies around the bung-hole of a molasses barrel.

If such an aggregation shall capture the party at Chicago its inglorious defeat will be inevitable.

Legal Tender Functions of Money.

The gold coins and the silver dollar is a legal tender to any amount and all fractional silver coin is a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars. Nickels and pennies are a legal tender to the amount of twenty five cents.

Greenbacks are a legal tender to any amount.

Gold and silver certificates and National bank notes are not a legal tender.

United States treasury notes of 1890 issued in the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman act are a legal tender to any amount.

Democratic Quack Doctors.

Editors Republican: — Something is wrong with Uncle Sam. His folks do not agree as to the disease, and consequently the kind of medicine he needs and who shall be his doctors and which school they shall represent. Prior to 1892 his health was looked after by the Lincoln school of physicians They gave him liberal doses of protection, reciprocity and sound money under this treatment he was strong and sleek, and under the stimulation of this medicine and such skilled doctors as Lincoln, Chase, Grant, Blaine, Garfield, Sherman and McKinley he achieved great prosperity, put down a gigantic rebellion, united a divided people, restored general prosperity and built up gigantic manufacturing interests that gave employment to his people at remunerative wages and a good market for the produce of the country, and doubled his population, thribled his wealth, built thousands of miles of railroads and hundreds of cities, besides a vast amount of other improvements, making it possible for his people to enjoy many blessings that had not been possible for them to enjoy before, and under their financial management paid $3,000,000,000 of war debt, never having had to borrow one cent after the war, but continued to reduce the debt. But, notwithstanding this unprecedented prosperity, there went up a howl for a change and a change there was, and the Lincolnites laid down their pill bags filled with protection, reciprocity and sound money, and the Clevelandites strapped theirs on filled with free trade powders and incidental revenue pills, appointed Wilson chief of their staff and commenced hostilities on Uncle Sam's vital parts. (revenue, protection and reciprocity.) For these imaginary ills they gave him large doses of free trade powder and small pellets of incidental revenue only and promised this medicine would make Uncle well, bring about better prosperity, pay his debts, fill his treasury, give the laborer better wages, the farmer better prices for his produce and each cheaper goods. Now poor Uncle has took his medicine for three or four years and it has made him subject to the cramps and he has had great pain and agony, and his doctor bill has increased, and he has not been able to pay one cent of debt. But he has borrowed $262,000,000 in gold to try to keep Uncle on his feet and out of bed until he gets the powders and pellets on hand disposed of. Now, Uncle Sam employs his servants and doctors for a stated period of time and the time has come for them to render an account of their stewardship.

Now, Uncle Sam says he has not felt well for a day since he commenced to take Dr. Wilson's medicine but has a constant griping in his stomach and an uneasy feeling in his head, like a business man has when his business does not pay expenses, and his laborers get half as much wages and work less than half the time, and the farmer only gets half as much for his produce and as regards the price of goods neither have the money to pay for them at any price. As regards Uncle he needs a change worse now than his folks did four years ago. Well the Cleveland doctors have been holding little conventions around the country and have come to the conclusion that they did not diagnose the case of Uncle four years ago but that he now has gold bugs that he will have to get rid of before he will be entirely well and his people independent and happy.

Well, this Cleveland school of quacks don't want to lay down their little pill bags so they say if Uncle will give them another chance they will change the medicine and give him quick silver or silver quick or silver free or free silver or any other kind of silver in large doses and if that does not cure it will throw him into fits and they are H—ll on fits.

A FARMER.

Repealing the Sherman's Law Did Not Bring Good Times.

Editors Republican:—The Democratic politicians have a very hysterical feeling about the year 1873. Here is where they are wont to locate the cause of all their trouble in the present administration. In 1872 the public debt of the United States was $1,814,794,100 (a partial result of Democratic blundering)

In 1892 $1,229,764,770 of this debt had been paid by the Republican management being an annual average payment of $67,488,238. The increase in actual money,—savings of the people,—was almost $2,000,000 in the ten years ending in 1892 The estimated population of the United States in 1893 was 67,000,000. The money in circulation in the United States that year was:

Gold	$604,000,000.
Silver	615,000,000.
Paper	$12,000,000.
Total	$1,631,000,000.

Of the silver $538,000,000 was a full legal tender and $77,000,000 was limited. The treasury notes have a full legal tender power "except where otherwise stipulated by contract." This gave us ample money to do business with, and the claim by free silverites that we have not money enough is not good. When Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party came into the management of the government with their free trade and tariff for revenue only policy, what has been the result? A general expression and stagnation of business, lack of confidence, all over the United States, followed by an extra session of congress. They got it into their heads that the trouble was due to too much silver money, and so the Sherman law was repealed. That did not have the promised effect and they did not feel any better than before. They looked around and saw the red flag of the McKinley bill, and that was knocked out of the ring. Next reciprocity was thrown out of the arena. Now comes the long looked for source of all their happiness, "the free trade tariff bill." They had laid awake nights planning and thinking about it. This bill was to startle the world. So it did. Grover himself said: "Shame upon you, how can you go before the country with such a record?"

The next important change was a general collapse in business, bank failures, merchants being closed up, mills shut down, thousands thrown out of employment and sustained by charity. The balance of trade is against us, and the treasury gold goes out by the millions. The people get scared and hoard their gold. Money becomes scarce and hard to get. The people are groaning and do not know which way to look for aid. Prices of all the grains are reduced to a very low point. The free silverites join with the Democrats to stop legislation and the people continue to groan. Election time comes again. Oh, happy day. A job lot of Democratic politicians are buried forever, so far as congress is concerned, but we find while those fellows were having a good time, the machinery of the government has been jumping cogs and a little damage of $362,000,000 has been charged up to our account, to be paid for when we get free free coinage of silver, and as a result the Democratic party has now a bad case of free coinage of silver phobia caused by a desire to save the country again. Do the people want to be humbugged again? Mac.

Decatur, Ill., July 3, 1896.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The most skillful military tactician was Napoleon. His victories were won more by skill and tact than by strength.

The first great Greek philosopher was Pythagoras, who laid the foundations of philosophical speculation.

The most noted of encyclopedists was Diderot, whose work began an entirely new work of literary effort.

Don't Stop Him!

He has had an attack of colic and is making for the drug store after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoe and Colic Cure. 25c and 50c. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

The greatest biographer who ever lived was Plutarch, who has been styled "The Father of Biography."

The most eminent ethical philosopher was Socrates, who found in morality a quasi substitute for religion.

The leading philanthropist was Howard, who devoted his life to ameliorating the wretchedness of the prisoner.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The things that people see are inside of them and not outside. No two people see the same thing exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandness that there is in it. Another one will look out at the same scene and see nothing. One will find enjoyment in a brilliant company, in music, in dancing, in an exquisitely prepared dinner. Another will enjoy these things half as much—another not at all. The things that people see are inside them. What one sees and what one enjoys depends upon the bodily condition—depends upon the capacity for enjoyment—depends upon the health and the vitality. The sick man has pain or discomfort so impressed upon him that he has no time to think of much else. A weak man has all he can do to struggle for mere existence. He has no strength to use in procuring pleasure. His performances are limited by his strength. He can do only a few things so he can enjoy only a few things. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. The bed-ridden invalid enjoys it not at all. The man who is half sick and half well gets out of life about half what he ought to. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. It doesn't do it in a miraculous way. There isn't anything unnatural about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. It doesn't have to do anything else. Nature does all the rest. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot, and the disease will not stay. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies on it. That's the difference. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood—makes men and women strong and healthy, brings good appetite, good digestion and builds up solid, healthy flesh.

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Remember, if it fails to give satisfaction the druggist is authorized to refund your money.

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Cost a little more than any other, because it is worth more. And it

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Your grocer may tell you something else is "just as good," but it isn't.

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It is the HEALTHIEST as well as the CHEAPEST for wear. It is HEALTHY because its whole weight is suspended from the shoulders, allowing free muscular development of the entire body.

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As no *Underwaists or Shirtwaists are required.* Non-corroding linen covered *Buttons that can't come off* are attached.

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...The Reliable Clothier....

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When you buy the Race Shirts, Overalls and the goods we manufacture you protect a home industry that is a benefit to Decatur. *A word to the wise is sufficient.*

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Individual Oyster, Berry, and Salad Forks.

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All Eyes Turned Toward the Wives of McKinley and Hobart.

WELL FITTED TO BE "FIRST LADIES."

Mrs. McKinley's Magnificent Mind, Lovable, Tender Nature—Makes Slippers for Hospital Inmates —Mrs. Hobart's Magnetic Powers and Manners.

The eyes of the country today are upon two women, and two very loveable winning women they are—the wives of Major McKinley and Garret A. Hobart Mrs. McKinley, whose health has long been broken, is stronger today than she has been for many years, but the doctors despair of a complete recovery, and if the Republicans elect their ticket much of the social burden in Washington must fall upon Mrs. Hobart, as the first woman in the land will be unequel to the strain of any but the quietest sort of entertaining.

Both are remarkable women, says a writer in the New York Herald. Washington already knows and has been won by Mrs McKinley If Mr Hobart is elected Washington will be won by Mrs. Hobart and will be at her feet, for her character is an admirable one, and her unpretentious dignity, her affable manner, and her keen intellect fit her for the highest place in the society of the nation

Mrs McKinley, in spite of her ill health, is the keenest of politicians and the most ardent of protectionists, her husband not accepted He is her hero Mrs McKinley was born in Canton, and in that quaint Dutch commercial town she was a noted belle Her father was the late James Saxton, a publisher of note. Her invalidism prevented her active participation in Washington society events during her husband's fourteen years in the house of representatives As wife of Ohio's governor she gave several state and informal receptions in the Neil house

Marriage Was a Love Match.

On these occasions, like Mme Recamier she received her guests while reclining on a divan. In her boudoir there is an oil painting of her husband, hung so that it will be the first thing she sees on awakening

She married the young soldier lawyer for love and in their mutual affection, which years has increased, they have been very happy

Mrs. McKinley devotes a great deal of her time to making pretty things for the comfort and amusement of children, and her little slippers are famous in many a hospital and asylum. Never were prettier, stronger, daintier, or warmer little foot coverings devised, and they give such pleasure that I know of one wee girl by the name of Polly who tumbled down stairs while admiring the coquetish bows on her tiny toes

In the early spring you would find Mrs. McKinley's pretty parlor perfumed with those splendid white lilies that Bermuda sends to help us celebrate our Easter They stand in tall jars, fresh, stately, and breathing their silent lesson of beauty and love, for in this instance they come as a greeting from friends on that gem of a coral reef

There is that element in the major's devotion to his wife that is easier felt than described, but it is the element that silences the scoffers at marriage, that makes one think better of one's kind, and at the same time carries with it a tinge of romance that delights all young couples. Perhaps because the major pays a thousand little courtesies and attentions to his wife, not with the air of a man doing his duty, but what is his delight, that he sees in his wife still the lovely girlish bride, the mother of the two fair children who came only to be taken away, the companion of his early struggles and successes, is evident, that he finds now in his proud maturity, in her gentle sympathy, her intense appreciation of his work, her frank delight at the honors paid him, her ever ready response to his beautiful devotion, all the spur and stimulus he needs, there is no doubt

Beautiful and Cultured

Mrs Garret A Hobart, wife of the Republican nominee for the vice presidency, is magnetic At 45 she has the carriage of a sprightly woman of 30 and the figure too Her color is a girl's It comes and goes as she talks Her face—a firm well-chiseled one—one most expressive. Her feelings sweep over it. It may be very sad Then a smile lightens it, and the eyes, which are very bright, seem to dance with merriment.

Her self possession and poise are admirable She is sincere and unaffected to a degree What she says she says wittily and easily The words come from the well filled storehouse of the mind She is eminently a woman of culture, at once dignified and tender

Her's is a lovely home, and she graces it Paterson, New Jersey, indeed is in love with her, and it is no wonder. She like Mrs McKinley, knows politics. Her father was a politician and a Republican. She devotes much of her time to charity and church work They are Presbyterians. Her son, Garret Augustus Hobart, Jr, and her husband are her two idols. Before the nomination the boy was wearing a McKinley Hobart button.

"You may have to put that away tomorrow," she said to him, laughing to hide her own anxiety. His eyes filled with tears

"Why, you wouldn't care, would you?" she asked, fondly.

"Oh, wouldn't I!" he cried.

And, but for example's sake, I think Mrs. Hobart's eyes must have filled with tears, too, for she is all tenderness and her husband's battle was her battle.

Attention, Old Soldiers!

The manufacturers have instructed us to give a bottle of 25c size of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure free to the first soldier of the civil war that applies for same. It is the great remedy for Chronic Diarrhoea, Cramp Colic and all Bowel complaints. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

A POPULIST DREAM.

The Most Romantic Vision of Modern Times—Betsy's Discovery.

I dreamed that after many long years of diligent work that we had finally succeeded in mesmarisen a part of the Democrat party and had finally got into power at last, so that thare was but one thing for us to do now to start our people on the road to wealth and prosperity, and that was to pass a free silver coinage act at the ratio of 16 to 1 and so we passed it without a dissenting vote. "Now,' ses I, to Betsy, my wife, 'i'le bet you this thing will go from this time on" Betsy semed even to be delited with our success, but grew morose when I began to explain what it all ment. I told her that every thing would go up sky by and when I sold old Spot and the two pet pigs and she sold her egs and other truck we would come out of the old rut flying Betsy says to me, "that's so Sol, you always was a skeemer in politics and it looks like as if we would soon bee a repen the benefits of some of your political labors." So, it semed to me, that we, then and there, sot about to get ready for the market and adjust ourselves to the new state of affars which was seemingly most delitoful. "Now," ses I to Betsy,' "you look after them egs and other truck and I will look after old Spot and the pigs and you"ll soon find out how this government is a runing." She, at once, fel in with the plan, and at it we went We hado'nt gon far before Betsy say s unto me. 'Sol, what about the gold bug and the moneyed man now" "Ah," ses I to her, ' you ll soon see how that thing is. We'll wipe him out of existance, that is what wee ll do "Good enough, ' says Betsy, "go your length Sol and I le stand to your back He needs wiping out eny way.' About that time I turned over in bed and lay in a more critical position than I had been in, which seemed to produce cramps nightmares and many other horrible feelings and thoughts It was during this period of slumber I heard a voice say unto me, ' Sol did it ever occur to your mind that the mortgage on our place is due in about two months." No, ' ses I, ' I've been so busy in politics I forgot that You know Betsy we cant pay now We will have to renew it for a couple of years so I will turn that matter over to you to look after Go to the man that holds the mortgage and tell him we want it renewed just like it was and if he dont care to renew it try the bankers or ony body that has got money to lone, and you have that matter all fixed up by the time I get back. You know they will need me to attend all the free silver ratification meetings. ' So it seemd to me that I sailed in and attended all the meetings and had a joyful time while I was gone selebrating the great victory we had gained But when I returned home to assist Betsy in managing the domestic affares, I saw she looked bad and appeared to be mad. So I thought I would cheer her up a little by talking free silver But when I mentioned this to her it seemed to me like it just opened the way for her, and of all the abuse that was ever heaped on any poor sole I recon I got the most. It seemed like she lit in on me for my politics and told me I had better go and soak my head I tryed to ask her what was the matter Her only reply was ' shut up you thick skulled mulit head You never had an idea an inch long You cant see the blossom on the end of your nose Haven't I been to get the mortgage renewed and haven t I been to every bank and every where else and can't get it renewed without paying it in gold, and didn t I go and pay a lawyer five dollars consultation fee to finde out whether I could compel the parties to renew the mortgage without specefying a gold payment or not? And didn t the lawyer tel me that he new of no such law? I guess you are satisfied now, Sol, you've got it fixed now so we can't use silver at all Now Sol if I could call you back to a lad of ten years old do you no what I would do with you? I would haye your skull scraped down till it wasn t more than an inch thick and give you a five years term at a reform school and mebby you would learn sense enough to keep out of the fire

Sol Perkins

President of the crossroads grange lodge

ANNA GOULD'S COUNT

The Countess Castellane and Her Spendthrift Count are Hard Up.

Rumor is busy again with Anna Gould and her count This time it spreads the story that the Countess Castellane and her French husband are in need of money and that "Brother George' has been requested to loosen the family strings. The story is backed up by the presence in New York of a lawyer connected with a Paris banking house. His business here is said to be that of envoy pecuniary in the interest of the countess Moreover a certain society leader here claims to be in receipt of a letter from Paris containing backstair gossip of the Goulds The fortune of the countess it is said, remains in this country and she receives only the interest therefrom This would be sufficient were it not for the court s peculiar ways. His wife is the custodian of the funds and knows a thing or two about economy So her husband, as the story has it, went into partnership with the tradesmen They doubled the price of everything they sold his wife and then gave him 50 per cent of the receipts. In that way he managed to increase his income but at the same time created the deficit in the Castellane treasury

Killed by Lightning.

There was a violent electric storm at Clinton Friday James Brown, son of C. M Brown, an engineer on the Illinois Central railroad, with dinner bucket in hand, was on his way to the I. C. shops to go to work and was killed by lightning. There were two other men near by at the time but they escaped without even a shock.

The most famous orator among the Greeks was Demosthenes, and his best orations those against Philip.

The leading poet of Protestantism was Milton His "Paradise Lost" has been styled "The Great Puritan Epic."

THE CONTEST A TIE.

Interesting Court Decisions as to the Australian Ballot System.

The supreme court of Illinois has filed an opinion in the office of the clerk at Mt. Vernon of interest to every voter wherever the Australian ballot sytem prevails. The case in which the opinion was filed is that of James B. Apple, appellant, vs John Barcroft, appellee, appealed from the county court of Bond county and taken on appeal by the supreme court.

The facts, as disclosed by the record, are as follows At the election in the town of Tamalco, in the county for Bond, for the election of township officers, held April 3, 1894, Apple and Barcroft were rival candidates for the office of commissioner of highways According to the count of the election judges, Barcroft had received 107 votes and Apple 106. Barcroft was duly declared elected.

Apple instituted proceedings in the county court of Bond county to contest the election This court decided that Barcroft had received 106 votes and Apple 105 and that therefore Barcroft had been duly elected and was entitled to hold the office.

Not satisfied with this decision. Apple brought the case to the supreme court, on appeal, eleven original ballots being certified up for examination by the supreme tribunal. Of these eleven ballots, only five were really in dispute, it having been admitted by both parties that six of them could not have been counted for either party, and were properly rejected by the trial court. Of the five ballots in dispute the court below counted two for appellee, numbered, respectively "1" and "11", and one for appellant numbered "10,' and rejected the other two, numbered respectively '2' and "3" Ballot numbered "1,' counted in the trial court for appellee, had no cross in the circle opposite the name of the party on whose ticket appellee was, nor in the square opposite the name of appellee There was, however, two perpendicular lines drawn through the circle at the top of the ticket, and also through the squares opposite the names of the various candidates on the ticket, showing the intention of the voter to have been probably to vote appellee's ticket The supreme court held the ballot invalid saying there must be a cross in the circle at the head of the ticket, or opposite the name of the person voted for, in compliance with the statute

Ballot numbered '2' had a cross to the right of appellant's name, instead of a cross at the left thereof It was thrown out as not being in compliance with the statute Ballot numbered '3" had all names on appellant's ticket simply erased It, too, was thrown out. Ballots "10" and ' 11" were marked so to show the voters had attempted to make crosses in the proper places, but had partially failed The court held these ballots were properly counted

The decision of the court leaves the contest between the parties a tie, holding that they received 105 votes each The court further decided that the original ballots themselves, and not the official returns made by the judges are the best evidence of the results of elections.

BRADLEY KNOWN IN DECATUR.

Something About the Negro Shot at Taylorville by Marshal Eltzroth.

From the Daily of Saturday

At Talyorville yesterday Charles Bradley, a negro, was shot in the head by Chief of Police Eltzroth, the bullet entering just below the left ear and pursuing a course beneath the skin found an opening on the right side of the neck The officer's action was justifiable his story of the shooting being corroborated by the negro and several eye witnesses.

Tramps had been bothering Agent Skelton of the Wabash He sent for the officers. Marshal Eltzroth responded in person and walked down the railroad track from the Wabash depot to the Pratt Baxter elevator where he was informed by Frank Martin, bookkeeper of that concern, that a negro standing on the track only a few moments before had discharged a revolver following the report of the gun with the words that he cared not whether he lived or died Thus informed the officer was on the alert for the desperate man and soon saw him at the east end of the elevator driveway The negro did not move away from the advancing officer and did not seem in the least disconcerted. When Eltzroth arrived within a few feet of him he ordered him to throw up his hands. This request was not obeyed and the order was repeated as the officer continued to advance The negro replied that he would not throw up his hands and Eltzroth perceiving that he needed a little persuasion pulled his revolver and thrust it under the nose of the obstinate son of Ham The latter immediately grabbed the muzzle of the revolver in his left hand, pushed it downward and reached for his own with his right hand. He had placed his hand on the weapon and had about half removed it from his pocket when Eltzroth wrested his weapon from the murderous negro's grasp and fired. That the bullet was not misspent was evident, as the negro instantaneous with the report of the gun, threw up his hands and fell over backwards in a semi conscious state. Schwab's delivery wagon was standing near by, and was converted into an ambulance. The wounded man was taken to the office of Dr C. L Carroll and the wound dressed.

Bradley Had Worked in Decatur.

A Taylorville reporter saw the negro and had a talk with him He said that his name was Charles Bradley and that his home was at Edwardsville, where his mother is now lying at the point of death, that he had for the past four months been employed by the wholesale grocery firm of Riddell & Letts, at Decatur, and that he had given up his job a few days ago and had since been on an uninterrupted spree. He said that he was on his way home, but had been put off a westbound freight. When asked if he would have shot the officer had he been given the opportunity, he replied that he would certainly have done so.

Bradley is a son of Simon Bradley, who was a resident of Taylorville about fifteen years ago. The father was a reputed "bad" man and had any number of fights during his residence there in none of which he came out second best. The son seems to be imbued with the principles of the father, but he will ever have cause to remember that he once came in contact with a chief of police

After Bradley had sufficiently regained his strength he was taken before Police Magistrate Adams and fined for two violations of the city ordinances, one for carrying concealed weapons and the other for discharging fire arms within the city limits. He was fined $5 and costs on the first charge and $25 and costs on the latter In default of payment he was remanded to jail, where he will spend the summer months, unless his fines are settled

PAID $100 FOR A PIE.

How a Crafty Character Sold a Moldy Tart for a Small Fortune.

Jim is just Jim—has been this side of nowhere for 40 years or more. His horse, like himself, a character, and the green wagon, too, have been in evidence a shorter period, but they also are growing old. The business of all three is that of buying old libraries and redisposing of them at a profit by selling them to senators, supreme court justices and newspaper men.

Jim was a boy during war times—a lively one—and he made money then as now, but in a different occupation. He sold pies in the camps. Every morning he set out with two big baskets of pies, stacked up carefully and made the round of the different tented villages which then spread over spaces now covered with brick and brownstone and inhabited by the rich, the famous and the select.

Good pies, such as Jim's mother made, brought a quarter each, and there were margins on them, both of crisp, rich crust and crisp, rich profits At nightfall Jim came home with the empty baskets and pockets full of shinplasters

"The best day's trade," said Jim the other day when talking to a Star reporter of old times, "the best day's trade I ever had was when I was in the pie business Several regiments had gone to the front and my customers were among them Business had been slow I had trouble in getting rid of all my pies Apple and pumpkin went quick Cranberry was slow, and one night I found myself with a cranberry pie that I knew was three days old I had turned toward home, thinking I would have that pie myself for supper to save the loss. I had been out to a New York regiment near Rock Creek and was coming past Washington Circle, when I met a grizzled old soldier shaking his blue legs along the road, trying to struggle back to camp

"'What yer got, boy?' he asked as I passed him

"'Pies, boss,' I replied as peart as if that one old cranberry tart hadn't whiskers on it.

"He took it up and smelled of it, and before he had said he would take it or had made any move to pay for it took a big bite out of it. I can see that bite now, with the jags in it where the old man's teeth were gone.

"As I began to make a fuss over his taking the pie, he pulled up his blue trouser's leg, shoved his finger down in his stocking and pulled out a greasy old bill

"'There ye are, bub, take that fer yer d——d old pie'

"It was a $100 bill—not a greenback, but a 'wild-cat' bill issued by the Pittsburgh traders' bank

"I told him I couldn't change it, and made out he was codding me

"'To h——l with change,' he snapped out, 'the bill's as good as yer d——d old pie Ye can jest take the bill an' git, or I'll make ye eat the pie and the bill, too Scat!'

"I thought he was going to lick me an' I set off on a run I found afterward that the old chap had been playing poker downtown all the afternoon and had won the bill, supposing as I did until the next day that it was worthless. I put it in a bank for collection, and I got just $97 60 for it, the exchange being $2 40 I've never sold a pie before nor since for such a good price"—Washington Star

STOCKS AND COLLARS.

The Neck Finish a Distinctive Touch to the Fashionable Toilet.

Like the separate waist fashion, which everyone supposed would quickly run its course and be put aside, but which flourishes with time and grows with every season, the fancy to make the neck and throat trimming the crucial point of a toilet continues

It has come to be quite the seal of an artistic dressmaker to create pretty finishes for the neckband of the gown, always, of course, keeping within the sacred realm of the style on which capricious fashion has set her hall mark of the moment A cluster of ribbon loops standing up within the band as high often as the ears is a very effective finish, if the color selected is harmonious with the skin tints The soft frills of lace flaring up to fall over in a graceful bunch are another becoming and favorite fashion, and discreetly concealing to throats that have begun to lose the plumpness of youth.

The straight-around and very full frills are more used in London than here, the American woman for some reason objecting to this arrangement and refusing to adopt it.

With fichu bodices the throat is sometimes fashionably finished quite low, the only approach to the bared neck hollows of a few seasons ago that is seen. As if to make up for this concession, the neckbands of tailor-made gowns are higher than ever, and frequently accentuate their height with a little turned-over-all-around collar, on which the ears rest.

The boa finish, as it is called, will be much used for summer gowns, and is a mass of crinkled or plaited tulle chiffon or lace, arranged in full jabot effect on a ribbon band. The long-necked woman finds this style of admirable purpose, but the stout woman whose head seems to be fitted upon her collar bones simply obliterates what little throat she might have.

For the decollete corsage the almost always becoming broad black velvet ribbon is again in vogue.

In addition to the neck finishes shown, which are a part of the frock bodice, the range of separate "collarettes" and "throatlets" is very wide. "Anything you may have in your odd and end box," said the woman the other day, "can be put together for a collarette."—N. Y Times.

Offered His Life.

Tough—Hands up—your money or your life.

Self-Made Man—All right. Here's my life, written by myself, with calf-skin binding, all for a dollar and a half.—Vanity.

THE U. S. SENATE.

How It Will Stand in the Next Congress.

SILVERITES AND FREE TRADERS LEAD

Actual Republican Strength Will be Thirty-Four to Start with After March 4—Some Important Pension Rulings.

Washington, July 4 —Even if Mr McKinley should win on the gold standard and protection issue, the senate after March 4, 1897, is certain to contain a free silver majority, as well as an anti protection majority until silver legislation is enacted There are sixteen Republican senators whose terms expire in 1901, and were seventeen before Mr Pettigrew bolted twelve whose terms expire in 1899, including Mantle, of Montana and ten who go out next March, not counting Teller and Dubois. Of the ten Republicans whose terms end with the Fifty fourth congress, only six are sure to have Republican successors. They are Allison of Iowa, already re-elected, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Gallinger of New Hampshire Mitchell of Oregon, a Republican legislature having been chosen there in the June election, Morrill of Vermont and Platt of Connecticut

Added to these are Mr Foraker. of Ohio, who will displace Mr Brice and Mr Wellington, of Maryland, who is to take Gibson's seat That gives a total of thirty six votes, but includes Carter and Mantle of Montana, who have not bolted, but, nevertheless, refused last winter to support a tariff measure without the coupling on of a free silver amendment So the actual Republican strength will be thirty four to start, with eleven short of a majority There is little chance to increase this number The successor of Dubois will be a silver champion, and probably none other than himself

New Pension Rulings.

Washington, July 4 —Many new points in the adjudication of pension claims are established in decisions rendered by Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the interior department All the cases came up on appeal from the pension bureau Following is a summary of new rulings

The widow of an additional paymaster is pensionable under section 3, act of June 27, 1890

Where shown that a soldier was sound at enlistment and died in regimental hospital of disease, the exact character or nature of the disease not being shown, the testimony being conflicting, it will be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that he died of disease contracted in the service and line of duty.

Death resulting from the morphine habit, though contracted by the drug to relieve pain caused by a malady contracted in the service and line of duty, on soldier's own responsibility, can not be accepted as due to service in the line of duty

Where a pension granted to a widow on account of a minor child of her deceased husband has been terminated because the child had attained its sixteenth year, and the child has been continuously since its sixteenth year insane idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless, pension may be allowed subject to the right as minors of other children of the deceased father to participate with it in such pension during their minority after the termination of the widows right to pension form the date of filing application therefor, subsequent to June 27, 1890, upon proof of its trouble.

Provision is made to prevent loss of pension by mistakes in applications. It is held, under the famous "June 27" act, that the pension must commence from the date of filing of the original application, provided pensionable disability is proved. In the case of C B Guchess, a Michigan veteran, Judge Reynolds says, in sustaining the right of a pensioner under the June 27 act to receive a pension under the general law, the former providing sufficient guard against double payment:

"Wherever the act of June 27, 1890, is employed it must be to the soldiers' benefit And since that benefit is liable to suffer defeat through the use of section 471o, Revised statutes, to compel an election by the pensioner, such section, being plainly repugnant to the act designed to convey benefit to the pensioner, can not be employed"

Proverbs Up to Date.

The world s a cycle and the folks
Are nothing but the cycle s spokes

One man may seat a cyclist fair
But ten men can not keep her there.

She rises brightly with the dawn,
While yet the dew is on the lawn

And ere 'tis dried from hill and plain,
She rises many a time again

A novice and her wheel soon part
And pride is humbled at the start.

The upright rider winneth praise
But who can help the humped one's ways?

Behold the woman riding down
Swift as the lightning through the town.

She scorcheth through the outer gate
And goeth far and stayeth late

Her husband in the market place.
The elders mocketh to his face

"Thou buttonless"' they cry ' all hail,
Go clasp thy raiment with a nail'"

He plucks his beard and saith a swear,
But he doth not his garments tear.

For no one bides at home to darn
(Save orally) his suit of yarn

Newton was really the founder of modern astronomical science by his discovery of the laws of gravitation.

The wisest of natural philosophers was Aristotle, in whose works are found the beginnings of the history of nature.

The potato crop in the vicinity of Mackinaw promises to be the largest in years.

Excavators in the vicinity of Mackinaw report an unusual number of locusts beneath the surface of the ground.

William Gardner of Paxton and Miss Lizzie Higgins of Thawville were married Thursday.

BAKER'S NEW BARN.

The special attention of the farmers is called to the fact that W. H Baker's barn on East Prairie street has been rebuilt and thoroughly remodeled and improved It is now a two-story brick, cool and roomy The very best of accommodations are now offered. Eastern horse buyers at the barn every Saturday.
June 15 wim

DR. ARTHUR D. KYNER,
Resident Dentist,
BLUE MOUND, ILL.
Office up stairs in Geo. Elliott's New Brick Building.
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OFFICE—Rooms 512-513 Arcade
Residence—475 West Kind street
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Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1895-6.

1. First Saturday of November.
2. First Saturday of February.
3. First Saturday of April
4. Last Saturday of June, at Co. Superintendent's office, Decatur
5. At the time of the summer institute at Decatur high school.

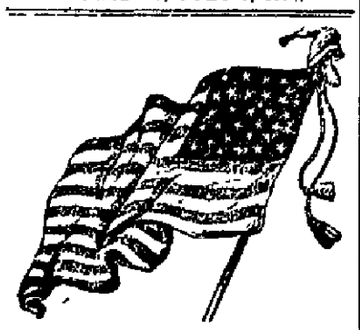
Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday.
JOHN G. KELLER Co., Supt., Decatur, Illinois.
ep19-w1yr

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Weekly Republican.

Entered at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois, as second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY .....Ohio
For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART ....New Jersey

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor.....John R. Tanner
Lieutenant Governor.....W. A. Northcott
Secretary of State.....J. A. Rose
Auditor.....J. R. McCullough
Treasurer.....Henry L. Hertz
Attorney General.....E. C. Aiken
University Trustees—F. M. McKay, Chicago, T. J. Smith, Champaign; Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, Jacksonville.

Clerks.

Clerk of the Northern Grand Division, Supreme Court.....Chris Mamer
Clerk of the Central Grand Division, Supreme Court.....A. A. Cadwallader
Clerk of the Southern Grand Division, Supreme Court.....R. E. Mabry
Clerk of the Second Judicial District, Appellate Court.....C. C. Duffy
Clerk of the Third Judicial District, Appellate Court.....W. C. Hibbard
Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District, Appellate Court.....M. Emerson

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

17th District.

For Congress.....JAMES A. CONNOLLY
For Member State of Board Equalization.....THOMAS N. LEAVITT
For Elector.....R. N. SCHUYLER

REPRESENTATIVES.

W. G. Cochran.....Moultrie County
James E. Shurrock.....Christian County

COUNTY TICKET.

For States Attorney.....Isaac R. Mills
For Circuit Clerk.....David L. Foster
For Coroner.....Jesse E. Bonduro
For Surveyor.....George V. Loring

A good many sound money Democrats are talking about saving their party when as a matter of fact it is not worth saving.

The constitutional inhibition which prevents the nomination of one born in a foreign country for president relieves the country from the danger of the nomination of Altgeld.

Some of the 16 to 1 crowd think Boies struck below the belt by going to Chicago. A party that is striking below the belt on the money question should not be so particular about Boies's conduct.

Franklin MacVeagh seems to have a lucid interval. He says Altgeld is at the head of the free silver craze in the Democratic party and then he asks: "Who claims that Altgeld is a representative Democrat?"

William L. Wilson, author of the Wilson bill who is largely responsible for the depression in business and the present troubles of the working men, is not among those who claim free silver will restore prosperity. He is in favor of the gold standard.

The people of the country are tired of a revenue tariff which does not produce revenue enough to meet the expenses of government and at the same time took from the American workingman his employment and gave it to the workingmen of Europe who is producing goods to ship to this country.

When those who work for wages and are inclined to free silver discover that the only way to get a silver dollar under free silver coinage will be to earn it the same as now, with less chances to earn it and less value to it then the present silver dollar much of the enthusiasm for free coinage will disappear.

Under free coinage carts would not go round distributing silver dollars. They would have to be earned as the good dollars now are earned before they could be had and worst of all as good a days' work would have to be rendered as is now rendered for a good dollar while the free coinage dollar would be a cheap dollar.

With the best protective tariff in the world and the free coinage of silver capital would not be invested where it would afford employment to labor, and the tariff would be useless, but with a good logical protective tariff and the present standard undisturbed the country would again start on the road toward the old prosperity. Then the idle would again be employed at good wages and be paid in good dollars.

The only redeeming feature of the Democratic party are the millions of men in it who refuse to bow their knees to the silver idol at the expense of the comfort and prosperity of our people. Having discovered that the party has men in it who refuse for the sake of a few offices, to prostitute the country, it is diligently at work kicking them out. With these men out it will be the party of Mobocracy again as it used to be just before and during the civil war.

The Republican invites the careful attention of the free silver Democrats of Macon county to an article in this issue in favor of the free coinage of pig iron at the ratio of 16 to 1, by an Alabamian. He has discovered that in the days of Lycurgus, the Spartan, iron was made the standard of value and was subsequently demonetized, and refers to this as "the crime" 500 B. C. and demands a return to the dollar of the Spartan daddies. He refers to free silver papers, writers and speakers of the present day in support of his position. It is worth reading.

According to a correspondent there is at least one Louisiana Democrat in Washington who doubts the ability of the Democrats to carry that state this year. He is Mr. H. Dugas, and he says: "Louisiana is by no means certain to go Democratic this year, although the nomination of the free silver candidate will undoubtedly strengthen the party in the state. A great many of our people are partial to McKinley on account of his protection policy. They want protection for their sugar, and the Democratic free trade program is anything but popular among them. Though a lifelong Democrat, I would be glad to see the Republicans carry the state and the country this year."

Declaring for the present gold standard does not mean that any new principle is advocated. This government has never had anything but a gold standard. The measure of values has always been gold and this does not mean there is to be no silver nor paper in circulation. The gold standard gave us 500,000,000 silver dollars, intrinsically only worth 50 cents but with a purchasing power of 100 cents, because the government is pledged to redeem the silver dollar at 100 cents. Free silver coinage would change the standard of 120 years from gold to silver and would give us a 50-cent standard instead of a 100-cent standard, because the government, in that case, could not pledge the redemption of the silver dollar. It would have to stand on its own bottom. All values would be changed, business would be paralyzed and such want and distress would follow as was never before known in this country.

There is occasionally a wage earner who has made up his mind to vote against his own interest and the interest of his family for free silver who deceives himself with the notion that if there is more money it will be easier to get. Of course 50 cents is easier to get than $1 when money is all good but when a man votes to work a day for a 50 cent dollar when a day's work now gets him a 100-cent dollar will discover when it is too late, as he did when he voted for free trade, that the easy thing he fixed up for himself was all a myth. Free silver will double no man's pay nor add a single day to the working days of a year and he will work just as hard for a cheap dollar, worth only 50 cents as he works now for a 100-cent dollar and over against this stand the sure fact that his 50 cent dollar will buy only half as much of the necessaries of life as the good dollar now buys. Workingmen, don't let the Democrats fool you again as they did in 1892.

Republicans don't care a continental whether the Populists swallow the Democrats, or the Democrats the Populists, at Chicago this week. They cannot see how any ticket on any platform that could be gotten up by the Chicago convention can prevent the triumphant election of McKinley and Hobart. Consequently the worrying and fretting which the Democrats and Populists are going through on account of what the Chicago convention may do or not do merely furnishes Republicans amusement, as they fan themselves and try to keep down the humidity which accompanies the present warm weather. This is Republican year. Nearly four years of deficits, bond issues and hard times generally have caused a majority—an overwhelming majority as will be seen in November—of the people to definitely decide that the party which gave the country twenty-eight years of the greatest continuous prosperity ever experienced by any country on earth is the proper party to have charge of this government, and nothing that the conglomeration of isms and sore heads which meets this week in Chicago can do will change that decision. The asses may bray, but that will change nothing. People prefer capacity to incapacity.

When one sees a man who favors the free coinage of silver take from his pocket one of our silver dollars, hold it up and inquire as a clincher is not this dollar good enough for anybody? the first impulse of those acquainted with the principles of coining money is disgust that such a person should enjoy the liberty of suffrage. This is hardly fair. Such a voter is a subject for sympathy and education. He should be taught to think. Of course this would require more effort on his part than to be governed by his prejudices, but he should be taught that part of the penalty which belongs to a freeman in a Republican form of government is that to be an intelligent voter he must think. The voter who is governed solely by appeals to his prejudices by designing men is a factor of danger in a government that comes from the people. It ought not require much effort for the most ignorant, or the most blind by prejudice to understand that the present silver dollar is not a free coinage silver dollar but was coined by the government on its own responsibility and that the government is responsible for its purchasing power—that it shall be equal to that of a gold dollar, no matter what the silver in it may be worth. With free coinage of silver dollars the case would be different. In that case the government would coin on private account, that is to say it would coin the bullion brought to the mint by individuals into dollars containing 371¼ grains of silver. The government would not be responsible for its purchasing power and its value in purchasing power would be measured by the value of the silver in it and no more. A free coined silver dollar like the dollar we have today would only be worth 50 cents as that is all the silver in it is worth. That is all the purchasing power it would have. Now to make the case clear, suppose the fellow who holds up a present silver dollar as an argument in favor of the free coinage of silver, had a free coined dollar just like it, and which of course would have no government guarantee behind it, and his neighbor had one of the present silver dollars with its purchasing power guaranteed and both entered a store to buy sugar with the two dollars. The one with the free coined dollar would get only as much sugar as the silver in his dollar is worth which would only be about half as much as the fellow with the present dollar would get. In that case does any one suppose the fellow would hold up his free coined dollar and say to the other, is not this dollar good enough for you? If he should, however, the other fellow, who had gone to the trouble of doing some thinking for himself, would reply, no not by 50 cents worth.

If the free coinage of silver by the United States would double the value of silver in all the world then the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by this country would be all right but if it did not no man would hold up the free coined dollar and say it is good enough for me. That free coinage would advance the price of silver all over the world is not a fair assumption.

Teller's Tears.

The fact as to the Teller bolt at St. Louis have just come to the surface in Chicago at the Democratic convention. The Republican at the time of the bolt called attention to the fact that the bolt of the free silver senators did not properly belong to the St. Louis convention as Teller and the other free silver senators had conspired last winter with the Democrats and had voted against the Republicans in congress in the tariff revenue measure to replenish the treasury. It was then they ceased to be Republicans and never had any business in the St. Louis convention. Not as much in fact as a sound money Democrat had. The facts as told by Senator Pettigrew, one of the bolters, at Chicago are that when the free silver Republicans allied themselves with the Democrats an arrangement was made with free silver Democratic senators from the south which provided that the free silver Republicans should bolt the St. Louis convention and that the Democrats would nominate Teller for president at Chicago. A greater piece of political villainy was never concocted and no more treacherous conduct was ever enacted than that of the free silver men, with this compact with the Democrats in their hats, appearing in St. Louis as Republican delegates.

These facts would never have been made public were it not that the Democrats failed to carry out their part of the agreement. It is the old story of a lot of political mountebanks starting out to fool the people keeping bad faith with each other. The knowledge of these facts puts the silver Republicans in a ridiculous position. They are left out in the cold, robbed and outraged with no camp open to them except the Populist camp.

The best the Democrats are offering them is that the convention will as a resolution compliment them on their bolt from the Republican convention. This is mighty small comfort for the tears the traitors shed they hypocritically told how hard it was for them to break with the party of their choice. The Democratic convention would be willing to compliment anybody who would leave the Republican party. Poor Teller! Poor other asses.

Another Dance of Death.

The Chicago Chronicle. History repeats itself in politics as well as in everything else. The men who dug their political graves during the greenback craze are digging them deeper today with silver spades.

After the resurrected corpses of 1875-78 are caporing around the graveyard, waving their bony fingers and tearing shrouds to tatters in their enthusiasm for the new sexton who will bury them deeper than ever.

To drop the mortuary simile, all the discredited visionaries and dreamers are shouting for silver as they once shouted for greenbacks, and with them are some men who ought to know better, but who are blinded by the false hope of immediate political preferment.

In this latter class are the men who are striving to prove that they have been free silverites from the beginning. They produce old documents and musty speeches in which they affect to find proof that they have always favored bimetallism. They outdo the wildest Colorado whooper in their zeal and affection for 16 to 1.

They dive deeper and come up more thickly frosted with silver than "Silver Dick" Bland himself.

These are the new recruits. These are the men who have joined hands with Lazarus in a dance of death and who will go down with him into the sepulcher after the silver cadaver has been laid away with the greenback corpse.

It is a sight calculated to depress the believer in American institutions. It shakes patriotic faith in the honesty and sincerity of American public men. It is a proof that greed for office outweighs reason, consistency and common honesty.

The only consolation lies in the fact that the men who are now forswearing themselves will suffer annihilation as they have always done.

The political graveyard already yawns for them.

What Do the Two Standards Mean?

The Chicago Tribune. So much extraneous matter is imported into the money issue and so many side issues and irrelevant stuff are mixed in with it that the average citizen cannot clearly comprehend the point or nature of the controversy that is now raging among the Democrats assembled from all parts of the union in Chicago at this time. It is already ascertained that of the 900 and odd delegates to this convention more than 600 are advocates of free silver coinage at the ratio with gold of 16 to 1, while the commercial ratio is 30 to 1.

The remainder of the delegates, numbering something more than 300, strenuously oppose the 16 to 1 free silver dogma of the two-thirds majority of the convention and insist on maintaining the existing gold standard of money.

This statement of the difference between the two factions is plain enough for men who have studied the subject. But we can make it somewhat plainer to popular comprehension by stating the case in different words.

What is meant by a "standard" of money? It means the weight of the disk or coin in which values are measured, and is called a dollar. This is termed the "unit" of American money. It is not measured by its width and thickness or by its circumference, but by its "weight." The dollar of each metal must weigh a certain number of grains and a fraction of a grain.

When any one says "a gold dollar" he simply uses a short term for saying 23 1-5 grains of pure coined gold; or if a person says "a silver dollar" it is exactly equivalent to saying 371¼ grains of pure coined silver.

Now, if the reader would be at the trouble of keeping these two definitions of gold and a silver dollar in his mind it would wonderfully clear up the fog which envelops the money question. He would comprehend at least what the parties were arguing about. When they called each other "gold bugs" or "silver grubs" preferred 23 1-5 gains of coined gold as standard money to 371¼ grains of coined silver as standard money, which the "silver grubs" want. But if the inquisitive reader should ask why the "gold bugs" preferred 23 1-5 grain dollars of gold to 371¼ grain dollars of silver, the answer would be because they are worth under free coinage nearly twice as much in buying property as the 371¼ silver grain dollar. If the same question is put to the "silver grub" he will reply as do Altgeld, Boies, Bland, Blackburn, Teller, Pennoyer, Matthews, and all the other Populistic Democratic candidates for president, that the 23 1-5 grain standard gold dollar is a $2, that it is worth too much by one-half; that such a dollar will buy about double as much of anything as a 371¼ grain dollar of silver. Therefore, they want to drive out of circulation the 23 1-5 grain standard gold dollar and by free coinage substitute the 371¼ grain cheap dollar of silver, for the purpose of transacting the business of this country.

What Hesing Says.

In an article in Elliot's Magazine Mr. Washington Hesing gives the following opinion:

The eyes of the entire country will be focused more at Chicago on July 7 than they ever were before on any national convention. The question of a silver standard or a gold standard must be decided at the coming election. The uncertainty concerning the same has not only materially injured business at present, but has upset all commercial calculations for the future. Instability of the money of a country is its greatest curse. In a commercial nation like ours we are absolutely dependent upon a stable currency, any uncertainty about the same tends to disturb commercial relations and unsettle values. A declaration on the part of the Chicago convention for unlimited coinage will certainly drive from the Democratic party every advocate of honest money. No mere party allegiance can be strong enough to hold any one who does not believe in a fundamental principle laid down by a national convention of such a party. On the other hand, the St. Louis platform has driven from the ranks of the Republican party a number of the smaller western states. These will, no doubt, find a home in the Democratic ranks, just as the honest money advocates will find a home in the Republican party. It is to be hoped that the Chicago convention will be as positive in its declaration for its avowed principles as the Republican convention in St Louis was for its principles.

The result of the Chicago convention may lead to such a disruption of parties that a new party—if not this campaign, then the campaign four years hence—will come into being.

What is the Cost?

Speaking of what free silver would cost the Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) has this to say:

The silver mine owners of America are the richest men in the world.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would enable these men to make dollars out of 53 cents' worth of silver.

Free coinage would double or quadruple their wealth.

Free coinage would ruin every second man not a silver mine owner and would cut down by one-half the earnings and the savings of every man or woman who has a fixed income.

In these days of syndicates and boodle is it at all wonderful that "Democrats" turn Populists and that Chicago is filled with shriekers and shouters for silver, all of them living like nabobs at first class hotels

How much has it cost the bonanza silver mining trust to corrupt a portion of the Democratic party?

How much more is it to cost the bonanza silver mining trust to persuade a Democratic convention to nominate a Republican for president?

SILVER FOR JERRY SIMPSON.

Iowa Wags Pay Him Two Hundred Silver Dollars for a Fourth of July Oration.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, July 6.—Jerry Simpson carried off 200 silver dollars from this city Saturday night. It was a big load, and the day was warm. Jerry tugged and sweat under the load, but he was game, and not only declined to exchange the silver for a certified draft, but even said he wished there was more of it. The way it came about was this:

Mr Simpson delivered the Fourth of July oration here at what was the greatest celebration of Independence day ever known in Iowa. His address, which was non political, patriotic, and acceptable to all hearers, was delivered for a payment of $200, and it was in giving him the money that the committee handed over two canvas sacks, each containing 100 silver dollars. This was intended as a joke, the members of the committee having arranged to exchange the coin for a bank draft when Simpson made his expected protest. While the load was formidable, Jerry took it good naturedly, and, after inquiring if the committeemen were all Republicans, and being informed they were, he asked if they were proposing to pay him in 50-cent dollars. He was assured that these were Republican dollars, all kept at the gold standard, and were now worth 100 cents. He said they were good enough for him, and he wished the country had more of them, and proceeded to stow they away in his grip, without further demur.

Later some of the committee volunteered to relieve him of the load, and save him the trouble of hiring a dray. Jerry protested to the last, however, that no form of payment could be more acceptable.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

James Lee, a farmer near Lovington, was killed by lightning during a storm. He was sitting in a chair reading.

LINN & SCRUGGS
DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY.

WILLIAM, FRANKLIN AND NORTH PARK STS.

July Clearing Sale!

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

A PERFECT WAIST IN FIT MAKE & FINISH.

Just Received...

Shipment of SHIRT WAISTS, detached collars, with red, blue, white, pink or navy blue collars and cuffs and plaits. This waist, with entire set, formerly sold for $2; sale price this week, ***$1.25***

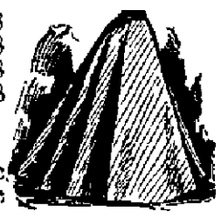
Laundered Shirt Waists.....49c, 75c and 98c
White Plaits.....9c
Odd lot of Collars at.....1c
Black and white checked and red Collars and Cuffs, per set.....10c
Pink and light blue striped Cuffs, per pair, 5c
White Kid Belts.....15c
Gilt Belts, worth 50c.....19c
White Canvas Belts.....2c
Silk Belting, worth 50c yd.....19c

All our high grade Shirt Waists at reduced prices.

Silk Waists at.....1.96
Silk Shirt Waists, with detached collars and cuffs, worth 6.00, at.....3.98

SEPARATE SKIRT SALE.

Wash Skirts.....98c, $1.25, $1.75, $1.98
Linen Skirts.....$1.25, 1.98, 2.49, 2.98
Wool Skirts.....1.98, 2.98, 3.98, 4.98
Ladies' Full Suits.....98c, 1.25, 1.98, 2.50, 3.50, 4.98



Ladies' Sailor Hats.....50c
Ladies' Trimmed Hats.....1.49
Children's Wash Hats.....9c
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats.....5c

OBJECT LESSON FOR FOREIGNERS

Mobilization of a United States Fleet Off the New England Coast.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Although the administration does not anticipate a foreign war, there is no intention of being unprepared if such an event should happen. The first step in the direction of preparation is the mobilizing of a large fleet off the New York and New England coast. While the immediate collection of these ships is for the purpose of tactical training, it is well understood that they are intended as a useful object lesson to those European countries which believe that the United States navy exists largely on paper and that its material strength is unimportant.

A brief review of the vessels composing the North Atlantic fleet will show it to be, with one exception (the British fleet in the English channel) the largest and most effective of any now flying the flag of any of the great Powers. When it assembles off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, a few weeks hence, it will consist of the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which carry the heaviest batteries afloat, and which can fight on even terms with any vessels that may be sent against them; the second class battleships Maine and Texas, the armored cruiser New York, the powerful monitors Amphitrite, Miantonomoh and Terror, and the cruisers Columbia, Newark, Cincinnati, Raleigh and Montgomery.

It is proposed, also, to assemble at Mare Island all of the available ships now in the Pacific, excepting the fine cruiser Olympia, which will be retained in Japanese waters.

Secretary Olney perfectly understands that any recognition of Cuban belligerency is likely to be followed by war. These assurances have been made to him with entire frankness by the Spanish minister, Mr. Dupuy Delome, and similar assurances have been repeatedly transmitted from Madrid by our minister, Mr. Taylor. The administration feels, however, that the time is rapidly approaching when it must announce its position with respect to Cuban affairs. Thus far it has pursued a course not only conservative, but one which has received the hearty commendation of Spain and the rest of the world.

The president does not desire war with Spain, or with any other country for that matter, nor does he propose that the struggling patriots in Cuba shall be abandoned to their fate after they shall have demonstrated that they possess all the qualifications which entitle them to the consideration of this government. In other words, when the conditions in the island justify recognition, it will be accorded to the patriots, be the consequences what they may. If war be a necessary consequence of such a recognition, it will not find this country unprepared.

OUR SUMMER OFFER.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

A Golden Opportunity for the Sick and Suffering. The Best and Most Valuable Opportunity of Your Life, if You Want to Get Well.

According to their usual custom each summer, the best time of the year for the sick to take treatment, and give the needy sick an opportunity to get rid of their miserable suffering,

DRS. APPLEMAN & PRETTYMAN

WILL, UPON THEIR COMING VISIT,

TUESDAY, JULY 14,

GIVE FREE TREATMENT TO ALL THE AFFLICTED,

The patient only required to pay actual cost of medicines furnished.

THE WELL-KNOWN SPECIALISTS.

DR. APPLEMAN as has often been stated, is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College, where he spent years preparing himself for special work. He treats diseases of

MEN ONLY.

Young men, middle aged men, old men suffering from weakness, impaired memory, dizziness, loss of power, unpleasant dreams, blood poisoning, leakages, losses, etc., should not let this opportunity pass, as a trial treatment will satisfy even the most skeptical of his wonderful curative powers in these cases. Not one failure in over 400 cases treated the past year.

All treatment free. No charge for professional services. The patient required to pay nothing except cost of the medicines he uses. This applies to all who call, no matter what the nature of the malady.

TO HELP ALL. Any chronic sufferer, whatever the nature of the disease, may call upon these doctors and get the best aid known to enlightened medicine at the actual cost of the medicines. It is the spirit and purpose of their visit to bring to the treatment and cure of chronic diseases generally the great advantages they possess in successfully handling these stubborn seated disorders, so prolific of human misery and so destructive of human life.

DR. PRETTYMAN is a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He has had years of training in the great hospitals, and as has been demonstrated, his work has surpassed the expectations of everybody. He treats all

CHRONIC DISEASES,

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver Bowels and Bladder. All diseases of women treated by his new method. Quick, positive cures.

Working for a Principle, Not a Fee.

No pains will be spared to make this demonstration complete in each individual case. Every patient who receives this free treatment will receive if possible, more earnest, careful and expensive care and treatment than if he were paying the usual fee. It is the success of the principle that inspires the effort and work in each case. Each case completely cured establishes the principle that these doctors have been trying to impress, that they can and do cure chronic diseases. They will take a genuine pride in making their cure and treatment in every case under this free offer, if it could be possible, even better than under the regular fee.

A Genuine Offer. Bear in mind this is a genuine offer, inspired by right, with the hope that the many who need special treatment will avail themselves of this great New Year's offering and rid themselves of the diseases that have troubled them for years.

COME AND CONSULT US. No matter what form of chronic or nervous disease you have, see us. Remember the day and date,

TUESDAY, JULY 14th, One Day Only.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Decatur, 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GARRET A. HOBART

Officially Notified of His Nomination by the Committee from the St. Louis Convention.

PEOPLE LINE STREETS OF PATERSON

Address Delivered by Charles W. Fairbanks Followed by a Stirring Address by the Nominee Accepting the Nomination.

Paterson, N. J., July 7.—The committee appointed by the National Republican Convention to notify Hon. Garret A. Hobart of his nomination for the vice-presidency, arrived here shortly before noon and drove to Hobart's residence. The streets were lined with people on the route who cheered enthusiastically. Arriving at the residence the committee was received by Hobart and Chairman Charles W. Fairbanks spoke as follows:

Mr. Hobart: The Republican National Convention recently assembled at St. Louis commissioned us to formally notify you of your nomination for the office of vice-president of the United States. We now pursuant to the direction of the convention to perform the agreeable duty assigned us.

In all the splendid history of the great party which holds our loyal allegiance the necessity was never more urgent for

Garret A. Hobart.

steadfast adherence to those wholesome principles which have been the sure foundation rock of our national prosperity. The demand was never greater for men who hold principle above all else and who are unmoved either by the clamor of the hour or the promises of false teachers.

The convention at St. Louis, in full measure, met the high demands of the times in its declaration of party principles and in the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president.

Sir, the office for which you are nominated is of rare dignity, honor and power. It has been graced by the most eminent statesmen who have contributed to the upbuilding of the strength and glory of the republic.

Because of your exalted personal character and of your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the enduring principles of a protective tariff, which wisely discriminates in favor of American interests, and to a currency whose soundness and integrity none can challenge, and because of your conspicuous fitness for the exacting and important duties of the high office, the Republican National Convention, with a unanimity and enthusiasm rarely witnessed, chose you as our candidate for vice president of the United States.

We know it to be gratifying to you personally to be the associate of William McKinley in the pending contest. For you and your distinguished associate we bespeak the enthusiastic and intelligent support of all our countrymen, who desire that prosperity shall again rule throughout the republic.

In reply Hobart said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I beg to extend to you my grateful acknowledgements for the very kind and flattering terms in which you convey the formal announcement of my nomination for vice president of the United States by the Republican national convention at St. Louis. I am profoundly sensible of the honor which has been done me, and through me the state in which all my life has been spent, in my selection as a candidate for this high office. I appreciate it the more because it associates me in a contest which involves the very gravest issues, with one who represents in his private character and public career the highest intelligence and best spirit of his party, and with whom my personal relations are such as to afford a guarantee of perfect accord in the work of the campaign which lies before me.

"It is sufficient for me to say at this time that, concurring without reserve in all the declarations of principles and policy embodied in the St. Louis platform I accept the nomination tendered to me with a full appreciation of its responsibilities and with an honest purpose, in the event that the people shall ratify the choices made by the national convention, to discharge any duties which may devolve upon me with sole reference to the public good.

"Let me add that it will be my earnest effort in the coming campaign, to contribute in every way possible to the success of the party which we represent and which as to the important issues of the time stands for the best interests of the people.

"Uncertainty or instability as to the money question involves most serious consequences to every interest and to every citizen of the country.

"The gravity of this question cannot be overestimated. There can be no financial security, no business stability, no real prosperity where the policy of the government as to that question is all a matter of doubt. Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations.

"All financial transactions of whatever character, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it. An honest dollar worth 100 cents everywhere cannot be coined out of 53 cents worth of silver plus a legislative fiat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appalling disaster and national dishonor. It is a fundamental principle in coinage recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver may be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight but in the commercial value of the metal contained in the respective coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world with which the great interests of our country are necessarily connected by innumerable business ties, which cannot be severed or ignored. Great and self-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own borders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all the manifold departments of business, exchange and commerce, and must maintain with honor its standing and credit among the nations of the earth.

"The question admits of no compromise. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is in no sense partisan or sectional. It concerns all the people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations must have a monetary standard equal to the best.

"It is of vital consequences that this question should be settled now in such a way as to restore public confidence here and everywhere in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among other great commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly—our industrial and commercial supremacy.

"My estimate of the value of a protective policy has been formed by the study of the object lessons of a great industrial state extending over a period of thirty years. It is that protection not only builds up important industries from small beginnings, but that those and all other industries flourish or languish in proportion as protection is maintained or withdrawn. I have seen it indisputably proved that the prosperity of the farmer, merchant, and all other classes of citizens goes hand in hand with that of the manufacturer and mechanic.

"I am firmly persuaded that what we need most of all to remove the business paralysis that afflicts this country is the restoration of a policy which, while affording ample revenue to meet the expense of the government will reopen American workshops on full time and full-handed, with their operatives paid good wages in honest dollars. And this can only come under a tariff which will hold the interests of our own people paramount in our political and commercial systems.

"The opposite policy which discourages American enterprise reduces American labor to idleness, diminishes the earnings of American workingmen, opens our markets to commodities from abroad, which we should produce at home, while closing foreign markets against our products and which at the same time, steadily augments the public debt, increasing the public burdens, while diminishing the ability of the people to meet them, is a policy which must find its chief popularity elsewhere than among American citizens.

"I shall take an early opportunity, gentlemen of the committee, through you, to communicate to my fellow-citizens with somewhat more of detail, my view concerning the dominant questions of the hour and the crisis which confronts us as a nation.

"With this brief expression of my appreciation of the distinguished honor that has been bestowed upon me, and this signification of my acceptance of the trust to which I have been summoned, I place myself at the service of the Republican party and of the country."

DOG, CAT AND WOMEN.

Pets in a Fight Turn Mistresses' Friendship Into Bitter Enmity.

It was all on account of a black and tan dog and a meek pussy of the Maltese tribe, and now nothing but a justice shop session can smooth out the fracas Mrs. Milligan lives at 80 Milton avenue, Chicago, and the black and tan is her especial pride. Mrs. Brown resides at 84 Milton avenue and fancies kittens for pets. Both women are well along in years and have been the best of friends.

But the other day, alas! Mrs. Brown's cat broke into Mrs. Milligan's back yard and mixed up with the canine. The latter was prevented from roaming off by a long clothesline tied to his collar. The dog was having the best of the argument when Mrs. Brown dashed into the yard. The cat immediately took refuge on his mistress' shoulder and the dog came in for a trouncing. Mrs. Milligan then heard her pet's yelps of distress and ran to the rescue.

Then the two women and the cat and the dog mixed up in a fracas, the noise of which was powerful enough to attract Officer De Leate, of the East Chicago avenue station. The policeman forcibly separated all four combatants.

COASTS THROUGH A WINDOW.

Terrific and Probably Fatal Cycle Ride of Edward Lickledorer at Atchison.

A most singular bicycle accident occurred in Atchison, Kan., the other evening, as a result of which Edward Lickledorer, aged 22 years, is a sufferer from unusual wounds which probably will prove fatal. Young Lickledorer was coasting down North Fifth avenue, a very steep thoroughfare, and speeding at a rate of 30 miles or more an hour, when, losing control of his machine, he was shot through a large plate glass window of a corner store, landing against the inside wall on the far side of the building with terrific force. His head was almost chopped to pieces. His nose was splintered, his ears almost torn off and his face and body were lacerated with many cuts that reached to the bone and which, even should he recover, will horribly disfigure him for life.

The Bakerville Brothers' livery barn at Joliet was party destroyed by fire and twenty tons of hay and twenty cutters were burned. The blaze started from fire crackers.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

The Great Crime of Demonetization of Iron 2,200 Years Ago.

FREE COINAGE ACT OF LYCURGUS.

Ruinous Fall of Prices—Free Coinage of Iron at 16 to 1 With Gold the Only Remedy.

Alexander P. Hull, of Atlanta, Ga., is a strong 16 to 1 man. He does not believe in half way measures. The free coinage of silver idea is too tame for him. He is willing to see the silverites and to go them 100 points better. Here are his declarations, proposition and argument:

Having been deeply impressed by the arguments of Judge Crisp, Bryan, Stewart, Jones, and other silver leaders, and especially grieved, shocked and horrified by the "awful crime of 1873" as so luridly depicted daily in the columns of the Atlanta Constitution and other silver organs, I have changed my views on the money question and am ready to maintain the propositions following in joint debate or newspaper controversy:

I accept the arguments of the advocates of silver and argee with their remedy as far as it goes. However, it does not go far enough. Let us have plenty of remedy—in fact, enough to make debt and poverty things of the past—relics of the dark ages. I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of pig iron at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold by the United States alone, independently of all nations, and can prove by the best authority obtainable that such a policy on the part of the United States will "raise prices," "but plenty of money in circulation" and give the honest debtor a chance to pay his debts" thereby making the whole country prosperous.

Now, in the first place, it may be urged by some "who do not understand the subject of standards of value" that a free coinage act for iron would not raise its price to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. To them I reply that "the stamp of this government" of the iron dollar would instantly make the bullion value of pig iron the same as the mint value. "For who would part with an ounce of this precious metal for anything less than the mint value?" (Stewart Jones and Bryan.)

Again, it may be urged that our mint would be overcrowded with pig iron. I reply "that the price of pig iron having been raised from $7 50 a ton to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold the world over no one would especially care to carry it to the mints, since the mint price could be obtained anywhere in the open market." (Atlanta Constitution.)

Next, it may be urged that gold and silver would go out of circulation. I reply first, "This is a mere assumption of the tools of the money power which they cannot verify." (Atlanta Constitution); second, "Suppose gold and silver go out of circulation, is there not plenty of pig iron to take their place and give the people plenty of money?" (Bryan); and third, "Such an assumption fixes the idea of a circulating medium and a standard of value; that gold and silver would be potential money metals, though not in circulation, and would lend their help toward raising prices and causing general prosperity." (Crisp.)

Then, again, it may be urged against the pig iron standard of value that wages would not raise in proportion to prices. The reply is, "Wages would be compelled to rise, since no man would be fool enough to work for $1 a day who could make $1,000 per day picking up rusty nails and old horse shoes and carrying them to the mint for coinage." (Hull.)

In addition it may be urged by the money power, by the Wall street sharks and the "bond street shylocks" that we could not alone go on a pig iron basis without an international agreement. "To such dastards as dare to lay a limit to the power of the American people to do so regardless of all nations, I hurl such cowardice and lack of patriotism back in their face." (Bryan.)

The "crime" of demonetizing pig iron took place about 2,200 years ago, when certain "goldolators" and "silverites," in order to increase the purchasing power of their ill gotten wealth, secretly and "like thieves in the night" got the demonetization act passed repealing the good old free coinage act of Lycurgus, "the friend of our ancestors' daddies." "Today China is the only country on earth honest enough to coin iron, and there the happy laborer can carry home the wages of his honest toil in a wheel barrow." (Atlanta Constitution.)

A ruinous fall in prices followed the demonetization of iron and has continued upwards of 2,000 years. I have calculated the losses entailed upon the honest people of this world by that ruthless act, but the figures are so enormous I fear a revolution will ensue if the people learn how greatly they have been robbed. But facts are facts, and the best way to meet a wrong is to meet it squarely. "That loss is $21,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000." (Coin's Financial School.)

In conclusion I insist that the free coinage of pig iron will do everything that is claimed for silver and infinitely more. The people will be rich and prosperous. The once poor man can pay his debts with old stoves. Railroads can declare dividends on old rails and worn-out rolling stock. The small boy can pick up old nails and horse-shoes enough to support his family. In fine, poverty and debt can no longer exist with the free coinage of pig iron at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Adjutant General Hilton has issued an order calling for an election to be held at Pekin on Friday for a first lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Infantry, National Guard. Captain Eugene L. Conklin, of the Fifth Infantry, is detailed to preside at the election.

D. H. Murphy, of San Jose, killed a bull snake in his yard recently which measured seven feet in length.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The insurance upon St. Paul's cathedral is about $475,000.

—The newly elected president of Kenyon college, at Gambier, O., W. F. Pierce, is but 23 years old.

—It is said that Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has just been entered as a scholar of Eaton, will never reflect glory upon the school by his brilliant scholarship.

—Dr. O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe, has directed that Irish be used in preaching sermons by all priests wherever in his diocese the population is Irish-speaking.

—Hong Wo Sing is at 96 probably the oldest professor actively engaged in educational work in the world. He occupies the chair of physiology in the school for the sons of the empire at Peking, which is the most ancient university in existence.

—The total enrollment at the University of Michigan is 2,917, exclusive of the summer school, which has 97 enrolled, making the total 3,014. There are 173 names on the faculty roll. The heaviest enrollment by far is in the department of literature, which carries 1,204 students.

—Not many years ago the Fiji islanders were considered incapable of civilization, but last year these same men gave nearly $25,000 to the cause of foreign missions. Orders have just been sent to London for 5,000 Bibles, 5,000 hymn books and 5,000 catechisms, to be sold in the Fiji islands.

—Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, of Brooklyn, who will enter upon her duties as professor of hygiene in the University of Michigan in the autumn, has had a thorough medical training in this country and Europe, and for some years has had a successful practice in Brooklyn. She is the first woman professor to be called to the University of Michigan.

THE TIP CUSTOM.

Works Hardship on Those Who Are Not Wealthy.

One of the most painful results of the lavish expenditures of money by those who gather it easily is the growth of the "tip" habit in all parts of the country. This giving of a dime or a quarter or half-dollar, for little trifles, officiously rendered (by those who have no claim whatever upon the gratitude or the generosity of the individual receiving the service) is entirely the result of those who have money in abundance. It is entirely the result of that pompous magnanimity which those who possess splendid resources may easily exercise. It is nothing to a millionaire to "tip" a waiter 50 cents or more for little attentions rendered during the progress of a meal. To a man with a comfortable income, or whose money comes rapidly, this is one of the methods of showing that he is not close-fisted in his hour of prosperity nor unmindful of the hopeless struggle maintained by others in their efforts to live decently. Originally "tips" were the fruits of generosity and well meaning, as in the beginning of all things, all was good. It is imitation long continued without rhyme or reason that is bad.

For instance, "tips" given in imitation of the wealthy by a host of nobodys who are dying to be somebody are invariably bad. They are bad because they are not the fruit of sincere generosity. They are given because, in the bright cafe where men of influence are wont to lounge the giving has come to be considered the proper thing. They are given because in a public parlor men of evident social standing are seen to put their hands into their pockets and gracefully acknowledge slight services. They are given just as everything is given by those who ape what they cannot hope to be, i. e., out of deep-seated desire to do the proper thing handsomely, and so the seeds of evil are sown.

Once given and imitated "tips" became the habit, then the fashion then the rule and necessity and finally the tax and the hardship, which all must endure who would enjoy any of the comforts of metropolitan life. All menials get the "tip" fever and the most frugal workers are made to feel the effects of the extortionate practice. Citizens who would ordinarily be able to patronize a respectable dining-room or bath or barber shop are compelled to seek the less pretentious and more homely places. They are compelled to endure the "second-hand" and the "second-grade," and to put up with impoliteness and the many little rudenesses which in the better grade of resorts the "tip" does away with. Only those who are compelled to do such things can appreciate the galling misery of the necessity. It is perhaps needless to suggest that the "tip" should be tabooed.—Every Month.

Bird Music.

In Mr. Nehrling's treatise on North American birds, now being published in successive parts, he calls attention to a singular arrangement of bird songs, a kind of daily musical programme, which nature seems to have fixed. The robin, he says, opens the music from the earliest daybreak, singing in a serious and solemn strain, but the bobolink, with its cheerful and rollicking notes, does not begin until sunrise, when the robin has almost ceased. The morning programme thus proceeds from grave to gay. In the evening, according to Mr. Nehrling, this order is reversed, "and after the comedy is concluded nature lulls us to repose by the mellow notes of the vesper sparrow and the pensive and still more melodious strains of the solitary thrush."—Youth's Companion.

Brave Women.

Women are acknowledged to be really braver than men. The anticipated pain or peril they shrink from is feminine timidity, but if they are plunged into the midst of a great danger, you seldom find one that is not brave and helpful. The woman who has hysterics at sight of a mouse will be the last one to leave a sinking ship, or will with dogged courage defend her home against burglars, her child against the fury of a mad dog.—Albany Argus.

Rev Father Murphy, of Springfield, has been stationed at Neoga. The missions at Central and Williamsville, which, up to this time, had been more or less neglected, owing to the want of a sufficient number of priests at St. Josephs' church, Springfield, will be brought into a flourishing condition.

William Wilson, of Mackinaw, has two yearling colts, the combined weight of which is 1,930 pounds.

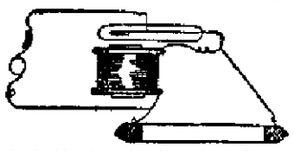
J. L. Benedict, of Indianapolis, is preparing to build a large business block at Rantoul.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

COLD ELECTRIC LIGHT.

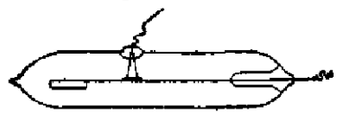
A Newark (N. J.) Man's Experiment in a New Direction.

In both of the present systems of electric lights much heat is developed. Experts say that in producing this some energy goes to waste. Hence, much study has been given to finding a way to produce a cold electric light, with the hope that it would be more economical. It has long been known that if you send a current of electricity through a sealed glass tube, from which most of the air has been exhausted, you will produce a faint glow therein. Some beautiful effects could be obtained by changing the rarefaction and the character of the contained gas, but no light strong enough for practical use. Nevertheless, continued efforts have been made to perfect the system; and now D. McFarlan Moore, of Newark, N. J., has secured enough of an improvement in this line to have attracted a great



deal of attention in the scientific world. The first diagram gives a general idea of the arrangement of his apparatus, though not of the relative proportion of the various parts. The little ring with a dot in it, at the left, stands for the battery or dynamo. The electric current goes first through a tubular device shown at the top of the illustration. It is called a vibrator. On coming out at the extreme right, the current divides. One route takes it through the coil of an electro-magnet (in the center), and the other through the vacuum tube (at the bottom), in which the light is produced. Then the two paths reunite. At the ends of the glow-tube, and on the outside, there are metallic caps, and the wires connect with these. There are no electrodes inserted through the glass, as in the Crookes tubes used in X ray experiments. Nor is the degree of exhaustion so great as in that class of work.

The most novel part of the apparatus is the vibrator, which is designed to interrupt this current frequently. The second diagram shows this better than the first. Many other forms of interrupters are known to electricians, but they don't work rapidly enough to suit Mr. Moore, and do not break the current with the same abruptness. A very delicate strip of spring steel is run horizontally nearly the whole length of the tube, being fixed in the glass at one end, and connected there with an electric wire. At the other end of the steel strip there is a tiny pad of soft iron, which comes just above the core of the electro-magnet. Through the top of the tube a second wire penetrates, terminating inside with a flattened point, which just touches the horizontal spring when the latter is motionless. In this situation the electric current can find a metallic pathway into the tube by one wire and out by the other. But when the electro-magnet attracts the little plate of soft iron on the top of the spring, and draws it downward, the contact between the flattened point and the spring is broken. This shuts off the current and takes the energy away from the magnet. Being released, the spring flies up, the contact is renewed, and again the current flows.



The spring is thus kept vibrating at the rate of 6,000 times a minute; and this is possible only because there is a high vacuum in the tube, a much better one than in the glow-tube. One of the newer discoveries in electricity is that if you break a current, under certain conditions, you can set up in the conductor some exceedingly rapid and short-lived oscillations, exactly as striking a bell once produces a great number of vibrations in the air every second. Mr. Moore, therefore, by making 6,000 breaks a minute in his circuit, develops in the same time many millions of minor waves in the wires. These go to the caps on the end of the glow-tube, and act on the rarefied air inside so as to produce light enough to read by. Some tubes recently exhibited by him were over seven feet long and less than two inches in diameter. They were perfectly cool while filled with soft light.—N. Y. Tribune.

Bread Made of Sawdust.

In times of famine very good bread has been baked from wood, bran and husks of corn. The "wood bread" is made by selecting the sawdust of the least resinous wood—the beach, for example—and washing it with water to remove any soluble matter. It is then dried in an oven and reduced to fine powder. With the addition of a little flour, some yeast and water, it forms a dough, which, when baked, constitutes a bread resembling in appearance and taste our ordinary brown bread.

Takes It for Granted.

The British government make no examination to determine the validity of a device for which a patent is asked, but takes it for granted that every invention is new, and grants a patent to every applicant, leaving his claim, if contested, to be subsequently determined by the courts.

Patents in Germany.

The German patent office makes a careful examination of all applicants for patents and reject such as appear to lack novelty, or have been introduced to public use or placed on sale before a patent was applied for.

Fits Cured

From U. S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W. H. Peake, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. Peake, D. D., 6 Cedar St., New York.

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GCC CANDY CATHARTIC GCC

A tablet taken at bed time soothes your slumber and is sure to

Work While You Sleep,

regulating all functions for the morning, leaving you, not dull and stupid, but bright and fresh, fully prepared for your day's duties. Cascarets are absolutely guaranteed to

Cure Constipation.

A booklet and sample free for the asking, or you can buy a box for 10c, 25c, 50c, at your drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago. Montreal. New York. —8i

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed to cure Tobacco Habit by all druggists.

I. D. & W. RAILROAD.

On account of Y. P. S. of C. E. at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13 the I. D. & W. will on July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, sell round trip tickets to Washington for $19. Tickets are limited to continuous passage in both directions, going journey to commence on date of sale only, and to reach Washington not later than June 9, 1896. Rate for the round trip, $19. J. S. GAZ-ARUS, T. P. A.

Sunday Low Rate Tickets.

The Wabash Railroad will sell tickets from all stations Sundays at very low rates—good going and returning Sunday only. For particulars inquire of Wabash ticket agent.

Sunday Trains.

The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, always catering to the wants of the traveling public, commencing on Sunday, May 3d, will every Sunday during the summer, run through Day Trains both ways between Peoria and Evansville. South bound this train will pass Decatur at 11:30 a. m., north bound, at 3:30 p. m.

At special excursion rates are made between all stations every Sunday, these trains give the people along the line of its road an opportunity to visit their friends, or to spend the day in the woods at some of the popular resorts maintained by this road. This service is in addition to the regular Sunday morning and evening trains in and out of Peoria and in and out of Evansville. May 5-d to June 30.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I have money to loan on farms at 6 per cent interest, without delay. Call and see me. GEO. W. EHRHART, Room 10 Opera Block. July 9-w1m

Farm Loans.

$250,000 to loan on farm lands for five years at 6 to 7 per cent interest. Money furnished in five days if title is good. May 21, 1896-w1f AARON SMICK.

LOANS Of All Kinds Made by **PEGRAM & CO.,** Room One, over Citizen's Nat. Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN—Farm loans and City loans. Lowest rates and most favorable terms. C. E. GIVEN, 606, Millikin Bank Building. may 7-d&wtf.

TENNESSEE FARMS for sale or rent, 40 to 1,000 acres, $8 to $16 per acre; rents from $2 to $5 per acre, secure a home while land is cheap, low rate excursion every two weeks. Aaron Smick, 146 East Main street, Decatur, Ill. —25wtf

PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS. GEO. M. WOOD 135 South Water st. June5-d&wtf

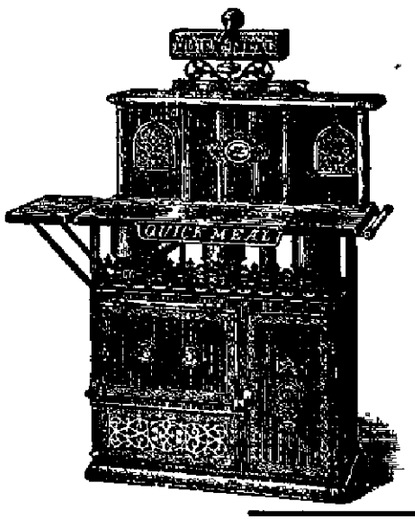
THE "Dollar Special" cabinet photo is still being made $1.00 per dozen. Proofs shown. Accuracy and permanence guaranteed. Dark days no hindrance in getting good negatives. East End Gallery, 1079 E. Eldorado St. Dec. 30 d&wtf

Dr. T. S. Hoskins, Dentist, Opera House Block, ground floor. jan 24-d&wtf

DR. LAURENS ENOS, *Homoepathic Physician and Surgeon.* Office and Residence, 145 North Main street. Opposite Postoffice, Decatur, Ill. May 7, 1896 wtf

S. J. Bumstead, M. D. Diseases of Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat. Twenty-three years experience in these specialties. Straightens crossed eyes, operates for cataract, adjusts glasses for all defective eyes. Rooms 5 and 6, Temple Block, 355 North Water street, over Lutz Music Store. Feb. 1—d&wtf

BEST ON EARTH



"Quick Meal"

Why are we selling so many "Quick Meals?" Simply because the people who use them tell their neighbors to take nothing but a "Quick Meal." Ask your neighbors, they use one.

Over 500 of them in Decatur.

A full line on our floor, both Gas and Gasoline.

"THE BIG STORE."

Bachman Bros. & Martin Co.

Positively Going Out of Business.

POWERS' SHOE STORE Will Soon be No More.

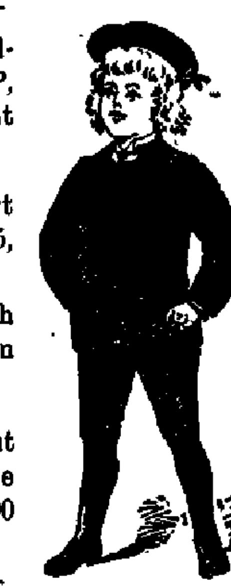
$30,000

Worth of Bright New Shoes At Cost.

STORE FOR RENT. FIXTURES FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Summer Boys' Clothes.



Our stock of Wash Suits for Little Fellows, 3 to 8, ARE VERY CHEAP, 50c, 75c, $1.0C, 1.50. Dark and light effects.

Boys' Light Weight Junior Suits, Short Jacket Suits, ages 2½ to 6, at $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and up.

The Cheapest, Best and most stylish array of these suits ever before shown by us.

BOYS' REEFER SUITS, ages 4 to 8, cut with large Sailor Collars, made Double Breasted, at $2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and upward.

Boys' Suits, 5 to 16, at $1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and upward—the best values; the largest stock to select from.

Boys' Fancy Waists, Fancy Trimmed, ages 3 to 8, at 25c.

Boys' Mother's Friend Shirt Waists, New Spring Styles—

35c quality 25c.
50c " 39c.
75c " 59c.
$1.00 " 79c.

Boys' Cassimere Knee Pants, ages 4 to 16, at 25c.

All wool Knee Pants, ages 3 to 16, at 50c. Large stock just received.

Headquarters For Boys Attire of All Kinds of Clothing.

THE BEST VALUES. THE LOWEST PRICES.

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OFFICE DAYS.

Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

HAVE YOU BROKEN THE LAWS OF HEALTH?

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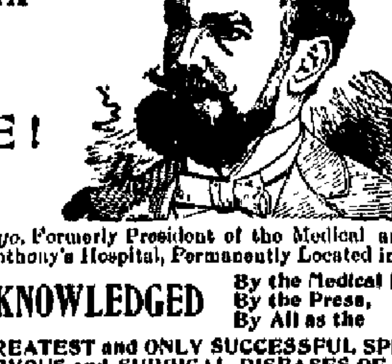
DR. E. J. WALSH, *Specialist*

CONSULTATION FREE!



CURES GUARANTEED!

Late of Chicago, Formerly President of the Medical and Surgical Staff of St Anthony's Hospital, Permanently Located in Decatur, Ill.

ACKNOWLEDGED By the Medical Profession, By the Press, By All as the

WORLD'S GREATEST and ONLY SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST in CHRONIC, NERVOUS and SURGICAL DISEASES OF BOTH SEXES.

WEAK MEN- You that are troubled with Nervous Debility, Defective Memory, Threatened Insanity, Loss of Will Power, Mental Delusions, Sleeplessness, or any other symptoms of nervous exhaustion. You should consult us before it is too late. Delay is fatal.
YOU CAN'T afford to delay if you are suffering with Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Early Consumption, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, or any blood, liver, kidney disease, piles or hydrocele. His long hospital experience enables him to save a life when others fail.
HE CAN positively guarantee a radical cure of Varicocele in seven days by his painless method. Women suffering from uterine or ovarian trouble of any nature come and get his opinion on your case free of charge. Gleet, Syphilis and Gonorrhea cured by latest and best methods.
A PERFECT CURE guaranteed in all cases of Lost Manhood. No inconvenience or detention from business. If you are contemplating marriage consult him at once.

All Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

HYDROCELE cured in three days. SURGICAL OPERATIONS performed at your home when desired. Abdominal and brain surgery a specialty. Only curable cases taken. Best of references and credentials. If you cannot call, write. Strictly private and confidential.

Walsh Medical Institute, Rooms 3 & 4 Pasfield Blk. 220 North Main Street, **Decatur, Ill.**

ANTHONY'S SALE.

LADIES' Heavy Pure Silk Mitts.............at 13c	MEN'S Negligee and Half-Laundried Shirts.
LADIES' Collars and Cuffs, white and colors.	MEN'S Light-weight Underwear.
LADIES' Bows, Ties for Shirt Waists.	LACES, closing out at at cost.
LADIES' Muslin Gowns and Skirts.	CORSETS, Hosiery, Underwear, very cheap.
LADIES' Muslin Chemise and Drawers.	Up-to-date line of Ladies' Shirt Waists.

H. C. Anthony
DECATUR, ILL.

GENTRY RECEIVES HIS DOOM.

With Bowed Head and Pallid Countenance He Hears the Sentence of Death for Killing Madge York.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.—James B. Gentry yesterday was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Margaret W. Drysdel, whose stage name was Madge Yorke. Judge Yerkes in the court of oyer and terminer pronounced the words which meant the doom of the young actor after he had denied a motion for a new trial.

During the judge's speech denying the motion the face of the prisoner twitched constantly, and a look of despair overspread it as the last words were uttered.

Gentry was attired in a neat suit of black, but his bent and dejected appearance made him look slovenly. The prison pallor was upon his cheek and his lips were a sickly white. Tears stole down his face and he did not attempt to wipe them away. All arguments being finished the prisoner was told to stand up. With the assistance of his hands he slowly arose and with a most dejected and painful air gazed into the face of the judge. Gentry's face twitched stronger than before and his fingers clutched nervously at the bar of his cage. His head was bowed.

Heirs to a Fortune.

Paris, Ill., July 4.—Owing to the death of a distant relative in Guatemala, four residents of Edgar county have fallen heir to a fortune approximating $50,000 for each. The beneficiaries of this unlooked for windfall are Mrs. Albert Fleming, Mrs. L. T. Childress, Miss Grace McCormick and James McCormick, all residents of Paris or vicinity. The estate was left by James McCormick of Guatemala. Under the laws of that country, where there are no children, one-third goes to the widow and the remainder to the collateral heirs regardless of degree. The father of the Paris heirs was Rev. William McCormick, a M. E. minister, who preached at various places in Illinois, dying in Jasper county a few years ago. His grandfather was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was also the grandfather of James McCormick of Guatemala.

Took the Right Liquor.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 4.—Louis Kennade and Everett Horne, two convicts in the state prison, were found in a dying condition in their cell last night. They had stolen wood alcohol, which is used to burnish shoes, from the shoe factory, in which they worked. The stuff is poisonous if taken in quantity, and the men, unaware of this fact, drank between them nearly a quart of it. They occupied the same cell, and when their condition was discovered by the guard it was too late to save them. Kennade came to the prison from St. Louis May 10 for twenty years for murder in the second degree. Horne was sent up from St. Francois county June 6, 1894, for seven years for robbery.

TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Illinois Brakeman Badly Injured in a Wreck at Newton.

Newton, Ill., July 4.—An extra freight train on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad, running down grade at a high rate of speed yesterday afternoon, went through Brush Creek bridge, one mile south of here, literally demolishing the structure, reducing eight box cars loaded with ties and lumber to splinters, and leaving the caboose hanging to the piling. C. B. McKnight, a brakeman whose home is at Tuscola, Ill., had both legs broken and received internal injuries. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars. A broken pair of trucks threw a car from the track and caused the wreck.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Horse Killed by Lightning With Two Men Seated in a Buggy.

During the storm of last night two Decatur men had a close call for their lives at a point north of the city near the Hiser farm. The gentlemen had attended the installation of officers at the Knights of Pythias hall at Maroa and were returning home. There was a blinding flash of lighting, followed by a deafening crash of thunder, and the horse dropped dead, the sudden stop with the lightning shock partly throwing the two Knights of Pythias out of the buggy. The horse was buried today. The two men had a walk of six miles and a half last night to reach their homes.

Want Pay in Cheap Dollars.

Topeka, Kan., July 4.—At an open meeting here last night composed largely of workingmen a Republican silver league was organized. No one will be admitted to membership who is not or has not been a Republican. Populists and Democrats are not eligible. It is claimed that 200 Republicans have signified their intention of joining the club. It has been decided to form similar clubs all over the state. Its central idea is the free and independent coinage of silver.

Maryland Delegate Resigns.

Baltimore, Md., July 4.—Marion De Kalb Smith, one of the delegates-at-large from this state to the Democratic national convention, has resigned from the delegation, and will not go to Chicago.

Mr. Smith, who was comptroller of the state under Governor Brown, says he sees no use in going to Chicago, as, in his opinion, the silver men will have it all their own way. It is announced that there will be four silver votes among the Maryland delegation.

Another Maryland Lynching.

Rockville, M. D., July 4.—Sydney Randolph, the negro, charged with the murder of Little Sadie Buckston and an attempt to kill her father and mother and older sister the night of May 25 near Gaithersburg, was lynched early this morning by a mob who overcame the sheriff and forced him to surrender the jail keys. The negro protested innocence.

Enthusiastic Entrance.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The Czar and Czarina made a formal entry into the city today. An immense concourse of people received them with much enthusiasm.

STATE NEWS.

Date Fixed for the Democratic Congressional Convention.

W. A. NORTHCOTT SPEAKS AT PARIS

The Quincy Soldiers' Home—Breach of Promise—Death at Clinton —To be Connolley's Antagonist.

Springfield, Ill., July 3.—At a meeting of the Sangamon county delegates to the Democratic congressional convention in this district yesterday afternoon it was decided that ex-Senator B. F. Caldwell of Chatham is to be the nominee against Major James A. Connolly, the Republican for congress. The vote stood: Caldwell, 16; General A Orndorff, 3; Thomas Reese of the State Register, 2. H. M. Bragg, of the Decatur Review, was here representing the Macon county delegation and without any pledge or trade, volunteered the support of Macon's eleven delegates to Mr. Caldwell These, with the sixteen pledged from Sangamon county, gives Caldwell 27 votes out of the 51.

J. P. Faris, of Macon, is a candidate for member of the state board of equalization. It is presumed that he will be agreed upon by practically the same vote that nominates Mr. Caldwell, although Christian county will present the name of Frank P. Drennan. That county, however, has Mr. Ricks, member of the state executive committee, while Macon has nothing, and the chances are said to be in favor of Mr. Faris. The congressional convention will be held here, July 21.

Northcott Speaks in Paris.

Paris, Ill., July 3.—The Republican campaign in Edgar county was formally opened here last night with a magnificent meeting, addressed by W. A. Northcott, candidate for lieutenant governor, Benson Wood, candidate for congressman, and Fenton Booth, candidate for representative. The speakers were accompanied here from Marshall by the McKinley club and band of that city, and were escorted to the Paris hotel by the local McKinley club. An informal reception was held from 4 until 6 o'clock p. m., and several hundred Republicans called to pay their respects. At 7 30 p. m., under an escort fromed of the McKinley clubs and drum corps, the speakers were conducted to the grounds set apart for the meeting, where an audience of 3,000 people was in waiting. All of the speeches were well received, Mr. Northcott's being in especial favor with the audience.

Death of James D. Greene.

Clinton, Ill, July 3.—James D. Greene, an old citizen of Wapella, died at 3 o'clock yesterday of kidney disease. Mr. Greene was born in Longford, Ireland, 66 years old. He had been a resident of Wapella township since '69. He was a thrifty farmer, a good, jovial and kindhearted citizen, whom all the neighborhood loved, and he will be much missed. Two years since Mr. Greene with his son, Tim, made a trip to Ireland, remaining there several months. On returning he gave a most interesting account of his journey. He leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn his loss and comfort the bereaved mother.

Aurora Breach of Promise Suit.

Aurora, Ill., July 3.—John M. Short was notified that he had been made defendant in a breach of promise suit for $50,000 instituted by Laura J. Webb through her attorneys, G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, of Chicago. Short is a wealthy Aurora widower. He owns several business blocks in the city and has a large saloon business. He has two grandchildren.

Quincy Soldier's Home.

Quincy, Ill., July 3.—Superintendent Kirkwood of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home has finished his report for the fiscal year which closed Tuesday. This report, which will be presented to the trustees tomorrow, shows a surplus of over $47,000. There have been in attendance during the year an average of 1,112 inmates, and the per capita cost of maintaining them has been $108.08. This is the best record ever made at this or any other soldiers' home, although some of Governor Altgeld's reforms, such as supplying better food and abolishing the practice of punishing obstreperous inmates by compelling them to do the work about the place, have had a tendency to increase the expense.

FAST TROTTING AT PEORIA.

Dick Wilkes Paces the Fifth Heat of the First Race in 2:09 3-4.

Peoria, Ill., July 3.—The second annual meet of the Peoria Trotting and Agricultural society opened Wednesday on the mile track most auspiciously. There was an exceptionally fine field of horses, and all the events were hotly contested. The summaries:

2:12 pace—
Dick Wilkes, b. h., by Young Wilkes (Grimes)........ 2 1 2 6 1 1
Starplex, b. h., by Duplex, (McKay) 1 5 4 1 2 3
Phenol, g. m., by Jersey Wilkes, (Donoghue)........ 5 8 1 2 5 2
Barondale, Halcloud, Joe Porter, Hydrogen and Delineo also started.
Time—2:10¼, 2:11¾, 2:10¾, 2:10½, 2:09¾, 2:12¾.
2:24 Trot—
Charlie R., b. g., by Brilliant Golddust, (Jones)........3 7 6 5 1 1
Allie Medium, b. m., by Country Medium, (Hanes)........6 1 2 1 4 3 3
Barnetta, b. m., by Barnhart, (Bowerman)........4 3 1 5 2 2 2
Clayton, Linda, Hubert, Spectator and Rushtell also started.
Time—2:18¾, 2:17¾, 2:17½, 2:18¼, 2:18¾, 2:18¾, 2:22½.

Killed by a Falling Building.

Peoria, Ill., July 4.—An old three-story brick building, on Water street, last evening collapsed and fell on the one-story saloon operated by Casper Brodman. Brodman, the proprietor of the saloon, and Mike Driscoll, his bartender, were struck by flying brick, and the latter was badly injured. After the building which was used as a place for picking chickens, had fallen, it was discovered that two of the employes, George Adams and William Slough, aged 15 and 16 years respectively, had been buried in the ruins. After three hours of hard work the bodies were recovered in a fearfully battered condition, but Adams was still alive.

DESERTING THE DEMOCRACY.

West Virginians Enlisting in the Republican Ranks.

Cumberland, Md., July 2.—One thousand intelligent, thinking Democrats of Mercer county, West Virginia, alone have, within the last three or four years, enlisted in the Republican ranks and declared themselves for protection and sound money. Since the nomination of Major McKinley and the certainty of the Democracy adopting a free silver plank, additional Democrats have left their party by the score.

Among the latest recruits is Dr. J. W. Hale, of the law firm of Johnson & Hale, and one of the leaders of the bar in Mercer county. He is tired of Democracy, and so is his son, Webb Hale, a member of the same law firm. State Senator Mate Mahood, also, whose successor in the state senate is to be elected next November, and who four years ago was elected as a Democrat, has declared himself to be a Republican. He is a lawyer, and one of the leading men of the country. H. W. Straley, Jr., a Democrat, and a member of the law firm of Johnson Hale, has recently joined the Republican forces, and is now a candidate for the Republican nomination for the state senate, to succeed Senator Mahood. How Straley, Sr., father of the above, who started poor and is now a millionaire banker, has been a lifelong Democrat, but now says he can stand free trade and Democracy no longer.

Judge C. W. Smith, of the criminal court, a prominent lawyer, likewise, renounced Democracy recently. Prof. James Holroyd, at the head of the state Normal school, at Concord church, and considered the leading educator in the county, has come out for McKinley and protection. A. M. Sutton, son of Rev. J. W. Sutton, of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and brother-in-law of Judge Smith, has also recently become a Republican. He is a prominent young attorney, and has hitherto been a writer of Democratic literature, Attorney Anderson and his partner, E. M. Sanders, of Bluefield, now declare themselves to be Republicans, although heretofore prominently identified with Democratic politics: also Dr. McClaughertty, brother of Judge McClaughertty; Attorney Hugh J. Wood, C. M. Kyle and J. E. Sentz

Among the Democrats of Mercer county who have been lately enlisted under the Republican banner are Dr. L. W. Robinson of Concord; J. C. Pack, of Bramwell; Augustus Calfel, judge of the county court; F. F. Beckett, Sheriff Dangerfield and Justice W. T. Epperly of Bramwell.

The Treasury Deficit for the Year.

Washington, July 2.—A comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for the fiscal year just closed, issued by the treasury department shows receipts from all sources, $326,189,-226; expenditures, $352,231,470; deficit, $26,042,244. Although there is a surplus for June of $2,34) 43 it is expected the figures for July will show a deficity of probably more than ten million. The appropriation of five millions for the sugar bounty payments, now available, and all claims will probably be settled this month. Also during the month payments on account of interest of pension and naval appropriations will be exceptionally large. The showing for the year is far from satisfactory to the treasury officials and the immediate future promises nothing better. The internal revenue receipts during the year are nearly eleven and a half millions less than the secretary's estimate to congress and the customs fell about as much below the total receipts for the year, however, they show a gain of about $12,800,000 over 1895 Customs increased $8,250,000; internal revenue, $3,000,000. The pension payments amounted to $139,431,046; a reduction of nearly $2,000,000 from the previous year. Interest payments during the year have increased over $4,250,000.

TALKING PLAIN TRUTH.

Kalamazoo Minister Expresses His Opinion of Wealthy Parishioners.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 4.—The Rev. T. E. Barr, pastor of the First Congregational church, one of the most "patrician" churches in the city, is making it unhappy for the rich members of his church. For some time his sermons have related to the difficulty which Dives will have in entering heaven and otherwise tormented the wealthy by holding up the example of the widow's mite. He capped the climax last week by inviting the trade and labor unions to take charge of the week-day evening meetings and they did so.

Last Sunday Mr. Barr gave his congregation the most caustic kind of sermon—told how small-souled capital was and remarked that the rich men could not throw him out, because Mrs. Lery Cahill, his most stanch supporter, holds a $10,000 mortgage on the church, which they could not take up. He scathed the wealthy parishioners for an hour and a half and ended by tendering his resignation to take effect November 1. He says he will not take any vacation this year, but will stay right in Kalamazoo to tell plan truths every Sunday until he leaves the parish.

THE DEED OF A FIEND.

Young Wife Assaulted, Robbed and Murdered and Her Home Set on Fire.

Cincinnati, July 3.—Early this morning the house of Wm. Broader at Covedale was discovered to be on fire and on her bed in her bedroom Mrs. Broader was found dead with her throat cut. An examination showed the woman who had been married less than a year, was not only murdered but assaulted and robbed. Wm. Hans, the hired man is missing and it is believed is guilty of the deed. Parties are in pursuit of him and if caught he will be lynched.

A Danville firm has received orders for four new steel bridges, an eighty foot span at Cayuga, one of thirty feet at Garrett and two near Broadlands of twenty-eight feet spans each. These bridges will be entirely of steel with stone abutments.

The congregation of the Hebrew temple on North Fifth street, Springfield, have elected Rabbi Joseph Leiser of Chicago as the successor of Rabbi Sigmund Frey. He will take charge September 1. Rabbi Leiser is 24 years old.

APPOINTMENTS

The Executive Committee of the National Committee Said to be Agreed Upon.

MARK HANNA TO BE CHAIRMAN.

The List Mostly Made Up of Men Who Have Been Loyal to the Candidates—May Be Changes.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 3.—The Republican national committee's headquarters will be in New York City, and there will be no branch anywhere. The campaign of education through the dissemination of literature will be open immediately, and the regular campaign about September 1. The executive committee will meet in Cleveland for the first time about July 20, Mark A. Hanna will take a month's vacation, beginning the middle of July, and Major McKinley will enjoy a similar period of recreation, starting a fortnight later.

The members of the executive committee, as agreed upon between McKinley, Hobart and Hanna yesterday, are as follows: Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland, chairman; Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, Ill., W. C. Durbin of Anderson, Ind.; Cyrus Leland of Troy, Kan., John J. Long of St. Augustine, Fla., Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me., Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., Henry C. Paine of Milwaukee, Wis., Matthew S. Quay of Beaver, Pa., William McKinley Osborne, Roxbury, Mass., secretary.

The official roster will not be made public until after the close of the Democratic convention. Two communications compel this: First, the nomination at Chicago may require a different geographical distribution; second, some of these names are dependent upon the agreement of all the party leaders within their respective states.

It being Hanna's settled policy not to antagonize any faction by the appointment of an opponent, Warner Miller's membership in the committee is exceedingly doubtful, and it is likely that Kerens, of St. Louis, will get the vacancy. There are others to whom this objection applies in less degree. In Indiana war is being waged on Durbin's selection, in Wisconsin on Paine's and in Illinois Dawes' name is received with some disapproval.

Dr. T. N. Jamieson, of Chicago, Illinois' national committeeman, and D. N. Kochersperger, also of Chicago, called on Hanna this afternoon, after visiting Major McKinley at Canton during the morning. Dr. Jamieson said in this connection:

"The one appointment more likely to be recalled is that of William McKinley Osborne, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, to the secretaryship of the executive committee. Mr. Osborne is a cousin to Major McKinley, whose father's name he bears. This is said by his opponents to be the sole title to this responsible position. They add that he is not a man of wide political experience, such as is an absolute requirement for a secretary, nor one who has the adaptability of mind and manner needed."

This morning a large delegation of Cleveland business men, headed by J. G. W. Cowles, president of the chamber of commerce, waited upon Mr. Hanna with a request that the national headquarters be established in this city. With them was a committee from the Tippecanoe club, the leading Republican organization here To their petition Mr. Hanna would only reply that, though his personal preference was for the city in which he lived, he should have to bow to the will of the majority of the executive committee. It is thoroughly understood, however, that New York is the choice of the committee as a whole, and innovation in a campaign of this kind being viewed with a complete disfavor.

Sold Her Husband for $750.

Delphi, Ind., July 4.—Mrs. Susan Harris, of Hammond, has disposed of her husband, William T. Harris, to Miss Carrie West, of this city, for $750. Miss West is the foster daughter of the late Judge James H. Stewart and wife,. Miss West inherited from her foster parents about $20,000. Harris, about this time, came to Delphi from Hammond, to take the position of night operator on the Monon railroad. Miss West became infatuated with him, and he lived at her home. She said to remonstrating friends that their love was of divine origin. Soon afterward Harris brought suit for divorce from his wife, whom he had left at Hammond. Attorney Knotts, of Hammond notified Miss West that Mrs. Harris was willing to dispose of her claim to her husband for money, and the bargain described was struck.

Miss Julia Stewart and others of the Stewart heirs, disgusted by the conduct of Miss West, have filed suit to break the will under which Miss West inherited her fortune. They allege that she welded an undue influence over Mrs. Stewart, who, dying twelve years after husband, left everything she possessed to her young ward.

Hanged This Morning.

Farmville, Va., July 3.—Solomon Marable was hanged this morning for the murder of Mrs. Lucy Jane Pollard in June, 1895. He maintained on the scaffold that she was murdered by a white man. Three negro women are alleged to be accomplices in the Pollard murder which aroused the entire state. As to Pokey Barnes a plea has never been entered; Mary Abernathy has been sentenced to hang, but the execution was stayed by the court; Mary Barnes is serving a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary.

Henry M. Stanley Seriously Sick.

London, July 4.—Henry M. Stanley, who has been seriously ill, experienced an alarming relapse today.

Bichat must be considered the founder of the science of anatomy and its greatest practical demonstrator.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for *Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

ALL ABOARD!

For the Great Cheap Sale of

Dry Goods and Millinery.

More and better merchandise for your dollar than can be found elsewhere. We make a direct cut not only on Wash Goods, but on all Silks, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Serges, Coatings, Henriettas, Silk and Wool Suitings. Also all White Goods, Dimities, Cords, India Linons, &c. Call and look at the offerings. You will be astonished and pleased at the values. We carry a fine line of Accordeon Plaited and Brilliantine Dress Skirts; also 7 and 9 gored Skirts at popular prices. Shirt Waists and Calico Wrappers at cost.

S. G. HATCH & BRO.,

151 EAST MAIN ST.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Joseph B. Spooner, Administrator of the Estate of James A. Spooner, deceased, vs. Floretta Spooner, Charles James Spooner et al.

Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the County Court of Macon county, State of Illinois, rendered at the June term thereof, I will on SATURDAY, the 25TH DAY OF JULY, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of Crocker's Bank in Maroa, Macon county, Illinois, sell the following real estate, to-wit

Lots nine (9) and ten (10) in Block ten (10), of Railroad Addition to the Town now City of Maroa.

Lot Fourteen (14) in Block Two (2) in the original survey of the Town now City of Maroa.

Also sixty feet in width off of the north side of Lot Two (2) in Block One (1) of the original survey of the Town now City of Maroa.

Lot One (1) in Block number Sixteen (16) in the Railroad Addition to the Town now City of Maroa.

All of said real estate belongs to the estate of James A. Spooner, deceased, and is situated in Macon county, Illinois.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchase money payable one-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, the purchaser having the privilege of paying all cash, the deferred payments to be secured by personal security and a mortgage on the premises.

The widow has assented to the sale of her dower in the premises to be sold.

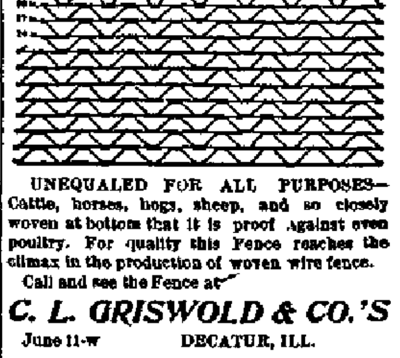
Dated this 22d day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH B. SPOONER, Administrator.

June 25-w4

"HARTMAN" STOCKADE

Woven Wire Fence.



UNEQUALED FOR ALL PURPOSES—Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and so closely woven at bottom that it is proof against even poultry. For quality this Fence reaches the climax in the production of woven wire fence.

Call and see the Fence at

C. L. GRISWOLD & CO.'S

June 11-w DECATUR, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1860

J. MILLIKIN & CO.,

Bankers,

—AND—

DEALERS in EXCHANGE.

Safety Deposit Boxes for the use of those wishing to secure place for their Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Insurance Policies, etc.

aug26-wtf

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

A $100—

STERLING BICYCLE

FREE!

We have placed in our show window a $100.00 "Sterling" Bicycle, the front wheel of which is driven by an electric motor. Attached to the front of the wheel is a cyclometer. With every purchase of $1.00 or more you will be given a guess as to how far the wheel will run, as shown by the cyclometer, from 11 a. m. June 19th, the day it was started, until 8 p. m. July 15th. Should a lady make the lucky guess she may exchange this wheel for a lady's wheel of the same make. Guesses range from 82 3-4 miles to 85,345 miles. You can get as many guesses as you wish, one for every $1.00 or more purchased at any one time.

B. Stine Clothing Co.,

245--249 NORTH WATER ST.,

NEXT TO BRADLEY BROS.

Your Money Back if You Want It.

We Are Showing—

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Wedding Presents,—

IN RICH CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER.

Ask to See the English Wedding Ring.

W. R. Abbott & Co.,

JEWELERS.

North Water Street.

THEY'VE TAKEN RIGHT HOLD!

And why not? It needed but a glance from those who first saw them—then they knew we were right when we claimed they were the best suits on earth for the money. They bought them, told their friends, who also bought, and now it's a little hard to keep the supply equal to the demand.

COMMENCING MONDAY WE WILL SELL

ALL STRAW HATS AT COST.

Negligee Shirts, ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS, 50 and 75c.

I. MAIENTHAL & SONS'

NEW CLOTHING STORE,

Between Prairie and William, 222 NORTH MAIN STREET.

U-Bar Spike-Tooth Harrow

Also STEEL GAS PIPE HARROWS

Almost any number of teeth. Best braced and simplest in the market. No parts to break. If your agent does not keep it, write us.

Gale Mfg. Co. ALBION, MICH.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators Rakes and Planters.

Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS.

The races at the Trotting Associaiton track will begin next month.

The Odd Fellows of Piatt county will join in a big picnic on July 16th.

Just before going to bed eat a Cascaret candy cathartic Makes you feel fine in the morning.

The stock law is being strictly enforced at Danville. They don't allow pigs and cows to run at large over there.

Go to Spencer & Lohman company for wood pumps, iron pumps, force pumps and pump repairs. febdd&wtf

Mama eats a Cascaret, baby gets the benefit. Cascarets make mother's milk mildly purgative.

What's the matter with you? Constipated? Cascarets will cure. Eat them like candy.

The large barn of George Gilbran in Illini township was struck by lightning Friday evening and burned to the ground.

In the circuit court at Taylorville Mrs. Rachael Dawson has applied for a divorce from her husband, Thomas M. Dawson. Complainant alleges that Tom violated his marriage vows frequently in Decatur.

Go to Spencer & Lohman company for fine surreys, canopy and extension top buggies and road wagons, and a full line of medium grade vehicles.

Feb. 26, d&w tf

After twenty-two years' service, George A. Kantz withdraws from the banking firm of V. Snyder & Co., at Moweaqua, his interest being absorbed by the firm. The name will remain the same.

In the San Francisco Call of June 29, appears a half column write up of the lecture on the "Greatest Book in the World," delivered by Rev. George F. Hall in that city, also a two-column cut of the preacher.

Hundreds of people in Decatur are cudgeling their brains over the mystery of the puzzle prize story that has been running in the Chicago Record. Some people look like they had been losing sleep over the effort made to solve the problem.

The W. C. T. U. ladies of Elwin will igv a festival on the evening of July 16. An interesting entertainment will be given in connection with the festival, the program of which will be given later. Mrs. M. E. Hopkins.

Arrangements are being made to hold a tent meeting in the timber west of Long Creek station beginning Sabbath evening, August 16. It will continue for one week. Rev. A. M Danely will have charge of the meeting. A number of other ministers will assist.

The members of the committee who have had a look at the Dr. Kyner place at Macon, are very favorably impressed with its advantages. It is offered as a gift for a home which is to be established by the Masonic fraternity for widows of Master Masons, members of the Order of the Eastern Star and orphans of Masons.

The talk of the city purchasing a lot on which to erect a city hall has put a stop to the plans started for the erection of a barn for the patrol wagon and team. Some of the alderman think it would be extravagant to put up the patrol barn now and so the team is without a permanent home.

Pastor George F. Hall was at Oakland, Cal., on June 28. He occupied the Christian church pulpit and also gave a lecture for the Y. M. C. A. He crossed the bay and preached in the Christian church at San Francisco. He is now in Southern California filling lecutre engagements, gaining health, color and ducats.

Mr. J. G. Stowart, of Bloomington, is the possessor of a chair given to his wife's mother in 1860 by Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Stewart was a personal friend of the emancipator, living near his home in Springfield. When the Republican party was organized in Springfield Mr. Stewart aided in the work.

G. E. Wilkinson, commander of the naval station at Alton, Ill., was the guest of his cousin, Dr. Dixon, last night. He was in the city making preparations for a trip to Germany. He will sail for Europe on July 14. Mr. Wilkinson was formerly a teacher in this county and is well known among the teachers. He will enter college at Liepsic and make a specialty of biology. He has a brother, J. J. Wilkinson at Jena, Germany, who is also a student.

The subterranean river at Quincy is not the only curiosity in that portion of the state. Near Augusta are two peculiar wells. The first is "bottomless well"—one which was sunk down until the immense rushing, underground river was struck. The second is a well in which the water remains frozen winter and summer. These two wonders, each of which may properly be referred to as "combined natural and artificial curiosities," are located at a distance of about a mile and a half apart. The frozen well is only ten feet in depth.

Editor Bliss of the Hillsboro News, observes that this will be a great month for church picnics, and the wood tick will knaw the alabaster limb of the Sunday school teacher, and a green worm will fall down the back of the organist, and the tired minister will sit down on a rotten stump and ask for a sweet pickle and another leg of chicken place, and the fiendish yellow jacket will back up to him and puncture his tire, and the old maid who sings in the choir will see a snake and faint in the arms of the minister with a punctured tire, and the busy little ants will play around in the jelly and get it all over their clothes, and one of the infant class will fall out of the swing and break its collar bone, and they will have a lovely time.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Platorm dancing parties are now the go at Lincoln.

VIEWS OF FARMERS.

They are for Sound Money, and for McKinley, Protection and Reciprocity.

Champaign Gazette: Alvin Colwell, who has been a large farmer in the western part of this county and in Piatt, for more than a generation, was in town today and talking politics among his friends. When asked by a Gazette representative how the farmers in his neighborhood feel, he said: "They are looking hopefully for a better condition of things with the change of administration, which they feel sure is bound to come with the November election. I tell you the farmers are for McKinley, protection and reciprocity, and they are not for anything that looks like the Wilson tariff. They don't want to risk a change in our money system, either. They know our money as it now stands on a gold basis, can be depended on, and they don't want to risk a change to something they don't understand. For myself, I do not believe the Democratic party has any intention of injuring this country; but the history of the past few years proves that the party is incompetent to manage the government."

Sales of Real Estate.

James M. Miller to John Miller, lot 7 in block 8 in Higgins' addition, $3,100.

George Powers to William G. Kallenbach, the south half of the northeast quarter of 33, 15, 1 east, $6,000.

George Powers to William M. Kallenbach, the north half of the northeast quarter of 33, 15, 1 east, $6,000.

Samuel J. Wise to Bessie G. Libbey, lot 5 in block 1 in Crowder & Cornthwait's addition to Decatur, $800.

Dalton Steward to Charles A. Connelly, lot 6 in W. H. Beggs' addition to Decatur, $1,000.

Bessie G. Libbey to Ida A. Downing, lot 5 in block 1 in Crowder & Cornthwait's addition to Decatur, $1,500.

Caroline M. Powers to George E. Phillips, lot 20 in block 3 in Power's second addition to Decatur, $600.

Nicholas Wittig to Amanda Wittig, lots 9, 12 and 13 in Brueck & Aker's addition, $1,00, and exchange of property.

Amanda Wittig, of New York City, to Nicholas Wittig, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 14, all in Brueck & Aker's addition, $1.00, and exchange of property.

Wedding Announcement.

The cards are out announcing the marriage of Clarence A. Martin and Miss Gertrude Shorb which took place at Ithaca, New York, on June 30. Mr. and Mrs. Martin will be at home to their friends after October 15, at Cascadella Place, Ithaca. Miss Shorb is the daughter of Justice W. H. Shorb and is well known in the city. She is a young lady of many accomplishments and was a teacher in the Decatur high school several years ago. While serving in that capacity she gained many warm friends in the city.

The West Drowned Out.

Clinton Public: Frank Barkler, who accompanied the colony that left Macon last spring for Webster City, Iowa, was in Clinton today, having just arrived from the west. He says that nearly all the farmers who went to that state from here last spring are suffering because of too wet weather. The low land is all under water or else too wet to plow, and has been in this condition since planting time. On the high ground the crops do fairly well; but those persons farming low land will not have any crop of oats, and have a discouraging outlook for corn. As this colony were men of moderate means, they find themselves in very straightened circumstances. Mr. Berkler says that he expects some of them to return to Illinois again to live. Few farms are tiled and the outlet in many cases will have to be made.

Death at Moweaqua.

Died, July 1, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., at the residence, two and a half miles west of Moweaqua, Ill., little Birdie Watkins, daughter of Frank and Rosette Watkins, aged 4 years, 8 months and 5 days, after an illness of only a few days of stomach trouble. Birdie was bright child of a gentle and loving disposition, loved by all who knew her. The funeral was held at the M. E. church, July 2, at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. J. D. Dunham officiated. Interment at the Hayes cemetery.

Tent Meeting on Decatur Circuit.

The committee of Decatur circuit met on Thursday afternoon and decided to hold a tent meeting midway between Mt. Zion and Long Creek. The meeting will begin Sunday night, August 16, and continue one week, closing probably on Sunday night, August 23. It is not intended that it shall be a regular camp meeting, but all who wish to camp can do so. Rev. A. M. Danely will have charge of the meeting. A number of ministers will assist.

Death of Sarah Jones.

Mrs. Sarah Jones died at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, July 1, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Andrews, No. 1091 West Macon street, aged 74 years. Mrs. Jones was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1822 and moved to Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1858. She came to Decatur about a year ago to make her home with her daughter. The body was taken to Updyke, Ill., Thursday for burial.

Deaths of Children.

Arthur Jennings, the 3-years-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, of 246 West Wood street, died at 5:20 a. m., Friday, July 3.

The infant son of Mrs. Mattie Jones died of cholera infantum, at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night, July 2, at the family home on North Clayton street.

No Longer Insane.

Granville Meek and Oliver L. Cooper, sent to the Kankakee asylum as insane from Macon county, have been discharged as recovered and in their right mind. Judge Hammer got official notice to that effe t from the asiyum superintendent.

When You Take Your Vacation

the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

THE M'KINLEY CLUB.

Addresses by James O'Mara and T. M. Hobart—Club Interest.

From the Daily of Friday.

The regular weekly meeting of the McKinley Republican club was held last night at Abbott's hall, which has been leased by the organization for the campaign. It is a splendid meeting place and has many conveniences which will be more highly appreciated as the campaign progresses. Major Badenhausen presided at the meeting. There was a free discussion as to various matters of interest to the membership and Republicans in general.

It was proposed by Bert Bobb that a bicycle corps for the campaign be organized, and the idea was received with general favor. It was voted to perfect the arrangements for the formation of the wheel paradera. It is probable that the ladies will be invited to join in the parades.

M. F. Kanan, member of the committee on club constitution, asked for further time in which to make a report. It was granted.

Through an error the name of Wayne Williams, a young Democrat, was placed in the list of the speakers to address the club. On motion Mr. Williams' name was removed from the list. It was stated by W. F. Calhoun that in the near future four young men who had attained a reputation of no mean merit as debaters while students at the High school, would give a display of their oratory and logic before the club, and that Mr. Williams would be heard together with three other young men

Laudy H. Martin stated that he had a surprise in store for the club which he would spring in a short time. It is learned that Mr. Martin is forming a campaign song club of young ladies who will vie with the young men in furnishing vocal selections.

Speaking.

Attorney James O'Mara was introduced by President Badenhausen to address the club. He gave a stirring speech and aroused considerable enthusiasm. He said in part: "This is an era of great political interest. Great questions confront the people and we must awaken to the question of how to dispose of them. The past three years has been one of want, misery and failure. Affairs are wrong in the administration of the government and these facts must cause us to ponder. Both political parties have been wrong and this situation can be attributed to the greedy avarice of the people. These are some of the evils that the political parties must deal with. The history of the Republican party when compared with that of the Democratic party will be found much brighter. As in the past they will in the future be able to uphold their record. Their policy was the administration of statesmen. In the election that is coming the Republicans will do the singing while the song of the Democrats will be woeful lamentations as they sail up Salt River. The financial question, the tariff and the foreign policy will be the issues in the coming campaign. Many of the blunders and inconsistencies of the Democratic party were in their tariff legislation. The most striking example of their glaring inconsistencies is to be found here. Cleveland made a most disgusting spectacle in his domineering of the lower branch of the legislature.

T. M. Hobart was called out and was well received. He said this was the most important campaign since 1864 and presented convincing reasons for the statement.

It was announced that at the meeting of the club next Thursday night J. L. Deck and A. E. Park would be the speakers.

The vice presidents made reports of a favorable character on the formation of marching clubs in the wards of the city. Enlistment papers will be found at the voting precincts by those who desire to join the march brigades.

Struck Water at Last.

Tuscola Review: We are glad to learn that Marion Lewis, who has worked so long and faithful on the well at the court house, has at last been able to find water in abundance, and that his efforts have been successful. At a depth of 617 feet he found a strong vein and the water stood within a few feet of the top. A pump was inserted and it threw a two-inch stream for several hours. The well committe is here and the well will be given a further test while they are present. The contract price for the well is $1.75 per foot, but Mr. Lewis will not come out much ahead on the work, as he has had to the drill here ever since February.

The Storm at Lovington.

Lovington was visited last night by a thunder storm of great violence. For over an hour the rain fell in torrents. W. H. Suffern, of this city, was in that city at the break of the storm's fury. Before he left the postoffice building had been struck and was badly damaged by the lightning. The old H. Y. Kellar homestead, a mile south of the village now occupied by David Kingsley, was also a target for the lightning. That building took fire instantly and within an incredibly short space of time was one mass of flames.

Confessions.

The following confessions of judgment appear on the docket of the county court:

L. Black vs. E. and J. Link, $45.25.

J. W. Barth vs. same, $62.35.

John B. Creekmur vs. Tom Morrow and J. A. Stewart, $33.36.

Same vs. J. A. Stewart, $58.75.

New Country Residence.

Robert Carson has the contract for building a handsome new country home for Bert Traughber near Turpin. The house will contain eight rooms and will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500 It will be a neat and comfortable dwelling. The work has already commenced.

Left $8,000.

The late Daniel Schenck, of Maroa, left personal property valued at $8,000, chiefly in notes, which by will he directs shall go to his widow. All of the money is to be safely invested for the beneficiary.

NOW BUY YOUR LAMP.

Judge Vail Decides That the Bicycle Ordinance is Good—Hearing in Court.

W. N. ANDREWS MUST PAY HIS FINE.

Wheelmen Should Have Lamps on Their Bikes at Night as a Signal of Warning and Danger—Wittig Divorce Case.

From the Daily of Friday.

In the circuit court this forenoon the appeal case of the city of Decatur vs. W. N. Andrews came up for a hearing by the court. Attorney Andrews with a lot of other people was arrested some months ago for riding about the streets at night without lamps on their bicycles. All were taken before Justice Hardy for a hearing under the ordinance. Mr. Andrews who is an attorney, fought the case and lost, the justice holding the ordinance to be valid. Mr. Andrews was not satisfied. He took an appeal to get the opinion of Judge Vail. He got it this forenoon. Mr. Andrews in addressing the court made the point that the ordinance was invalid because it was discriminating. He thought the motocycle and the rigs which have rubber tires should carry lamps at night if the wheelmen were required to do so. And besides he suggested that as the wheels are recognized as vehicles they should be protected in some way from injury by those who are in the streets after night without lamps. City Attorney Leo spoke mainly in support of the validity of the ordinance, showing that the city had control of the streets and alleys and had a right to fix any reasonable regulations for the protection of the people. He suggested that many persons who ride bicycles are very careless and that frequently injuries are inflicted by the reckless riders. Experienced riders seldom cause any trouble.

Judge Vail in giving his decision said the ordinance was manifestly very crude but he thought even in its present state it covered the case. He elaborated on the point of reckless riding and alluded to personal experience in the management of a wheel. He said there were many careless riders of wheels in the community, and that it had been his observation that some women and girls were vastly more reckless or careless than men or boys He thought the regulation in reference to the speed of riding should be enforced. The limit under the ordinance is ten miles an hour. While new beginners are more liable to get into trouble than experienced riders even experts have times when they will either run into somebody or pedestrians will persist in colliding with them. The ordinance plainly says an alarm bell and a signal lamp shall be used at night, and night means that part of the day when an object cannot be seen at a reasonable distance. He imposed the lowest fine against Mr. Andrews, $3 and costs. And now Mr. Andrews and all those who have been watching this case will go and buy lamps to comply with the ordinance.

The Wittig Divorce.

The case of Nick Wittig vs. Amanda Wittig for absolute divorce came up and was disposed of by a decree in favor of Nick who is now free to marry again. The property belonging to the couple included eleven lots and a house. In the settlement three forty-foot lots on North Union street and $100 in cash are given to the woman. Eight lots and the house are given to Mr. Wittig.

Common Law Docket.

City of Decatur vs. W. N. Andrews, appellant; appeal; jury waived and trial by court by agreement. Decision against defendant who was fined $3 and costs.

Chancery Docket.

Decatur Lumber and Mfg. Co. vs. Edmona Hill et al, foreclosure of lien; report of master approved, decree of foreclosure for complainant; $436.43, and due Tuttle Brick Co., $20.82.

James Millikin et al vs. Audley D. Risley et al, foreclosure; leave to amend bill instanter; appearance of Hiram Johnson in writing made by E. S. McDonald.

Decatur Lumber and Mfg Co. vs. James M. Miller et al, foreclosure of lien; master's report approved; decree of foreclosure for $160.38.

Nicholas Wittig vs. Amanda Wittig, divorce; cross bill and answer withdrawn; motion for alimony overruled and injunction dissolved; decree pro confesso.

Burt Souders vs. Lucy Souders, divorce; cause heard; decree as prayed and custody of the child.

Albert Barnes vs. Frank W. Caldwell et al, foreclosure; master's report approved; decree of foreclosure for $1,641.20; Edward F. Kuny appointed receiver

Isaac V. Goltra vs. Mary Schwab et al; foreclosure; master's report approved; decree of foreclosure for $1,760.60 in favor of complainant.

Henry C. Stewart vs. Jennie D. Stewart, divorce; cause heard; divorce granted.

People's Docket.

A large number of misdemeanor cases were certified to the county court.

Death of George Vermillion.

George Vermillion, of Mt. Zion died at 5 p. m., Tuesday, June 30, of blood poisoning at Kankakee. He has been at Kankakee for eight years. He leaves a wife and three children all of Mt. Zion. The body was brought through this city Wednesday night.

Struck by Lightning.

During Friday evening's thunderstorm lightning struck the residence of John Conley, one mile west of Warrensburg. The house and a large part of the contents were destroyed.

Died.

At 1343 North Main street of cholera infantum, Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Harris, aged 4 months. The body was taken Friday to Mt. Sterling for burial.

Births.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Somers, of 1256 West Main street, on June 30, a son.

A PARK PAVILION.

A Handsome Structure Which the Commissioners Will Erect This Season at Fairlawn.

The members of the board of park commissioners have decided upon important improvements which they will make at Fairlawn park. The most important thing which will be done this year will be the erection of a large pavillion for the accommodation of the people who go to the park. The plans for this building have been completed by Architect Patterson and as the bids for the contracts are all to be in by July 18, the work of building will begin before the end of the month.

When the pavilion is completed it will be the handsomest building of the kind that has ever been built in the city and will add greatly to the beauty of Fairlawn. It will be built with a view of putting up an addition next year when the board has more money to expend. The building will be of the best material and will be a permanent structure. It will be situated in a place west of the entrance of the park. The pavilion will be 68 by 134 feet in dimensions. The sides are all open excepting at the corner where the roof will be anchored. By this plan the roof will be secure and there the floor space will be unobstructed by pillars. The material used will be quite tasteful, being rough faced sand stone brick with buff trimmings. There is a foundation of stone and brick as high as the floor. Along the sides there will be iron pillars and the frame work will be entirely of iron. The roof will be of wood and is gabled enough to give it an artistic appearance. The general style of the pavilion is Grecian. The place will be large enough to seat 1,200 persons.

The plans have been drawn for the additions which will be made next year. On the north there will be an open wing the same as the main part of the pavilion and on the south there will be an inclosed building such as could be used for a dining room or restaurant. When these additions are built the whole structure will be in the shape of a cross.

The pavilion is a thing which is very much needed at the park. When persons are at the park now there is no place to seek protection in case of rain or no good place to hold meetings. Handsome iron gates are to be put up at the entrance of the park and other minor improvements will be made. It is the intention of the commissioners to make the place as handsome as possible. The park itself is naturally a beautiful place and with this new pavilion it will be as pretty and convenient a park and can be found anywhere. The commissioners were in hopes that they would be able to build a bicycle track at Fairlawn but the appropriation this year was not sufficient to carry out this plan.

THE FOURTH IN DECATUR.

Weather Not Favorable for Picnics—Boys Taking Chances—Bob McKenzie Seriously Hurt.

Saturday is an awkward day for the Fourth of July. It is always the busiest day of the week in a commercial sense, and it is a day on which people have to make arrangements to fill the larder for Sunday and part of Monday if they want all the comforts of home. Still the patriotism of the people will overcome the inconveniences and nobody will go hungry.

The heavy rain of last night which continued at intervals throughout the night gave a poor outlook for the picnic enjoyments planned for the day. This morning, however, the rain ceased falling, and Old Sol sent his genial rays over the damp earth to dry things and bring smiles to the small boy who was burning with anxiety to get out with his toy pistol and fire crackers to celebrate and take chances on making himself a subject for hospital attention.

Many flags were unfurled about the city this morning and in a short time the streets showed that there were closed factories and stores as there were many men about the city looking for sights and to see Young America celebrate.

Bob McKenzie Badly Hurt.

This forenoon Robert McKenzie, aged 14 years, with a number of companions, was celebrating out in the street in front of his home, No. 848 East Wood street. Bob had been firing off a lot of giant firecrackers. Then he got a can of powder and sat down to fill up the exploded firecrackers that they might be used again, and while he was engaged in that dangerous task some boy with a match or by firing off a small firecracker caused the powder in the can to explode, and young McKenzie was knocked out for the rest of the day. He was burned in a shocking manner by the powder. His right hand and arm were burned to the elbow, and his left arm was also scorched. The powder went into his face, getting into both eyes and scorching his eyebrows. Dr. A. L. Collins and Dr. Pierce Collins attended the boy, and after the examination thought the boy will lose the sight of the left eye. He suffered agonizing pain.

Moliere was undoubtedly the best of the French dramatists He has been styled the "Shakespeare of the French."

Roodhouse is to have a new school building.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

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DELAYED BY MICHIGAN

The First Session of the Convention To-Day Was Given to Speeches---Stuck On the Michigan Contest.

THERE IS HOLY WAR AMONG DEMOCRATS.

Some of the Gold Standard Men Want to Bolt While Others Are Opposed To Such Proceedings---Nebraska and Dakota Silver Men Unseated---Bryan's Boom---Altgeld's Speech.

New Hampshire Will Not Bolt—Bland Replies.

Chicago, July 7.—The New Hampshire delegation caucused this morning. The whole sentiment of the delegation was against a bolt in any contingency. In reply to inquiries growing out of a statement published this morning touching the religion of his wife, alleged to have been made by Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, and its possible effect on his canvass in case he is nominated, Bland telegraphed this morning as follows: "Religion is not the issue. I am a Methodist, and always have been one. And always will be. If I were half as good as my Catholic wife I would not worry about getting into heaven. This is the sentiment I expressed in a previous emergency when her religion was criticized. I stand by it now." Thurman telegraphed Bland this morning denying he was responsible for the published statement.

Program of Silverites.

Chicago, July 7.—The silver committee met for a final conference before the opening of the convention and prepared the following program for today's proceedings:

1. Resolution for adoption of temporary rules to be moved by Senator White, of California.
2. Motion for appointment of committees and reference of resolutions by Governor Hogg, of Texas.
3. Motions to adjourn and for a recess, mover, Senator Jones, of Arkansas.
4. Floor managers during the temporary organization, executive committee.
5. Daniel on the platform.

The committee members present pledged their delegations to stand by this. The gold men are uncertain as to what course to pursue in case the proceedings of the silver men are high handed. They are divided between two courses. First, to issue a manifesto; second, to keep their seats and refuse to take part in the proceedings; third, to bolt. The last is considered improbable.

Convention Proceedings.

Chicago, July 7.—Ideal convention weather greeted the Democrats for the opening of their national gathering. The sun shone from a cloudless sky, but a cool breeze from the lake held the temperature down so that the rays were rather grateful than otherwise. During the early morning hours the streets down town were filled with the regulation crowds of shouters. Then came a rush for the trains which carried them to the convention hall, seven miles away. The doors were opened at 10 o'clock and soon the great hall was filled with 15,000 spectators. The most striking feature of decoration on entering the auditorium was the heroic size portraits of the seven Democratic presidents, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Tyler, Buchanan, Cleveland, arranged above the desk of the chairman looking down on the delegates. That of Cleveland was in the middle with the father of Democracy on either side. His portrait was taken from early pictures, before the rugged lines made their appearance in his face. Above these rose a mammoth representation of the American eagle with the shield of the United States in his talons. The great steel girders, which span the building, were wound with bunting and from between them hung myriads of flags and semi circular rosetts. State delegations are seated in alphabetical order with strict impartiality. Unimportant states had as good positions as important ones had. Alaska is better off than New York.

One of the first free silver leaders to enter the hall was Senator Jones, of Arkansas. He was seemingly cool and unruffled as he surveyed the shouting multitude with which he was confronted. The first clash of battle soon began. Governor Altgeld came over and held an earnest consultation with Senator Jones. Senator Cockerell, of Missouri, one of the Bland managers, and White of California, were the next prominent arrivals. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, came in hot and perspiring after a tussle with the officials at the entrance. The first round of applause was caused by the entrance of one of Bland's bands playing "Dixie." Cheers were renewed when the air shifted to "Columbia." Hill was loudly cheered as he entered. He was the first man to be given such a reception. Chairman Harrity went on the platform at 12:30 p. m. The eastern gold delegations were slowly arriving and Whitney, Harrity, McDermott, of New Jersey, ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, conferred in the New York delegation while the delegates were assembling. The enthusiastic Boies men carried a banner through the aisles on the delegates' floor but there was no answer to this suggestion for a demonstration in favor of the Iowa candidate.

The New York delegation, which is usually received with cheers in the Democratic conventions, took their places in silence. It was 12:50 when Chairman Harrity called the convention to order.

As soon as silence was secured Rev. E. M. Stiloch, of Grace Episcopal church, came forward and delivered the opening prayer. He prayed for wisdom "to know among all the perplexing problems which confront the convention this time where lies the path of honor and safety."

As the convention seated itself after prayer Chairman Harrity stepped forward and announced in ringing tones the selection of Senator David B. Hill for temporary chairman. This announcement was what the gold men were waiting for. With a shout they leaped to their feet and yelled approval. Some one called for three cheers for Hill, and they were given with a will. Sheerin, of Indiana, was named for secretary and John Martin for sergeant-at-arms. He also said, when quiet was restored: "What is the pleasure of the convention," as calmly as if he did not know of the storm that was to follow. Clayton, a member of the national committee, from Alabama, arose, and every silver man and every spectator knew the guage of the battle was to be thrown down and they rose and cheered. When he announced it his duty to present the minority report the demonstration was as a breeze to a cyclone compared with that when Hill's name was mentioned. The delegates mounted chairs and cheered, the demonstration lasting over three minutes and it was renewed as Clayton read the minority report asking to have the name of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, substituted for that of Hill. He concluded with a demand for a roll call amid cheers from the silver men. Delegate Thomas, of Colorado, seconded the demand for a vote and McDermott, of New Jersey, was recognized, who, as a representative of the only state north of Mason and Dixon's line, which had always cast its electoral vote for the Democratic nominee, paid a tribute to both Hill and Daniel, and plead for harmony.

Then ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, stepped to the front of the platform and soon inspired a shout by the declaration that the names of Daniel and Hill should be cheered together, and advised the election of Hill as temporary chairman, and Daniel as permanent chairman. Whitney and the rest of the New York delegates applauded the declaration that Hill and Daniel should be cheered together. There was an attempt at a demonstration when Waller shouted that he would be the last man to bolt and would stay with the janitor when every other man left the Democratic hall, but the silver men were very chary of applause at the conciliatory advances from the gold camp. The southern and western delegates sat stolidly like men who had a fixed program as indeed they had, and were impatient of preliminary sparring which postponed the great collision. When Waller appealed to know if the convention was going to turn down Hill there was laughing cries, "We are," "We are." He asked who it was they proposed turn down and exclaimed: "Turn down David B. Hill. In God's name in this Democratic convention." He tried to oppose the silver men by intimating that Hill's speech would not be offensive but when he asked, "Will you turn him down?" there were cries of "We will." "Very well," he shouted defiantly. "Turn him down and we will fight you here and elsewhere." This unmasking of the position of the gold men was met with a storm of hisses and one silver man shouted, "One vote for McKinley." He finished with an appeal to the majority not to use brute force.

C. S. Thomas, the national committeeman from Colorado, advanced amid plaudits of the silver men and declared it was an unheard of procedure for the national committee to attempt to force on the convention a chairman in opposition to the will of the majority. This was the reason no minority report was ever presented before. He said four years ago he was here advocating Hill's nomination for president and he and others had been refused a hearing. Senator Daniel had been cried down because Hill's opponent, Cleveland, had control of the convention. The majority had a right to name the temporary chairman. At the conclusion of Thomas's speech the silver men cried "Vote," but Harrity called for Charles E. Waller, of Alabama. He showed some feeling when he told how he had been made to swallow bitter medicine four years ago when another New York Democrat was thrust in over the head of Senator Hill. This unfriendly reference to Cleveland passed unnoticed. W. F. Tarpey, of California, followed in favor of the minority report. He declared the money question was the only one in which the Democracy of the country wanted the temporary chairman to sound the key note as a declaration of the convention's views. That key note would be a silver speech. (Volley of cheers.) Then Col. John R. Fellows, of New York, the old Democratic war horse, who has always been received with great rounds of applause arose and started for the platform amid a sputter of cheers and hand clapping here and there. Cheers were started when he flung at the majority the taunt that it proposed to begin the convention by adopting a Republican precedent "disowned, dishonored, flounted by Democrats always and everywhere."

Marstan of Louisana, followed Fellows, speaking for Daniel. His speech was unimpressive. The convention alternately hissed and guyed him. He was followed by Duncan, of Texas, for Daniel, and he by Ladd, of Illinois, on the same side. St. Clair, of West Virginia, supported Hill for temporary chairman, though he said he was for a silver candidate and a silver platform.

A ballot on motion to substitute the minority report seating Daniel as temporary chairman followed: Yea votes for silver and Daniel, nays, gold and Hill. This is considered the test vote: Alabama, yeas 22; Arkansas, yea 16; California, yeas 18; Connecticut, nays 12; Colorado, yeas 8; Delaware, yea 6; Florida, yea 4. nay 4; Georgia, yea 26; Idaho, yea 6; Illinois, yea 48; Indiana, yea 30; Iowa, yea 26; vote challenged, but under the unit rule will be cast solid. Kansas, yea 20; Kentucky, yea 26; challenged. Louisiana, yea 16; Maine, yea 2, nay 10; Maryland, yea 4, nay 12; Massachusetts, nay 30; Michigan, nay 28; Minnesota, yea 7, nay 11; Mississippi, yea 18; Missouri, yea 34; Montana, yea 6; Nebraska, nay 16; Nevada, yea 6; New Hampshire, nay 8; New Jersey, nay 20; New Mexico, yea 2; New York, nay 71; North Carolina, yea 22; North Dakota, yea 6; Ohio, yea 46; Oregon, yea 8; Pennsylvania, nay 64; Rhode Island, nay 8; South Carolina, yea 18; South Dakota, nay 8; Tennessee, yea 24; Texas, yea 30; Utah, yea 6; Vermont, nay 8; Virginia, yea 23, nay 1; Washington, yea 5, nay 3; West Virginia, yea 0, nay 3; Wisconsin, nay 24; Wyoming, yea 6; Alaska, nay 2; Arizona, yea 2; District of Columbia, yea 2; Indian Territory, yea 2; Oklahoma, yea 2. Total vote, 906; yea, 561; nay, 341; Hill not voting.

When Daniel was escorted to the chair he received a great ovation which lasted several minutes. He then proceeded to deliver a free silver speech.

Chicago, July 8.—After the adjournment of the convention yesterday the silver men were jubilant over their first victory in defeating Hill and electing Daniel temporary chairman of the convention, and showed a disposition to go to any extreme to rub it into the gold standard people in the convention. During the evening the committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions met. All these committees were controlled by a free silver majority.

The committee on credentials promptly overturned the work of the national committee as to contests and agreed to report in favor of the seating of the silver delegates in all cases. This report will turn out the gold delegation from Nebraska and seat the silver delegation headed by Bryan. It does the same as to the South Dakota and Michigan delegates and all through the proceeding there was evidence of a disposition to drive the gold standard people into a bolt and it was openly stated in these committees if they wanted to secede let them go.

The committee on permanent organization selected Senator White, of California, for permanent chairman. The gold standard men having made their fight on temporary chairmen will make no fight on White who is a free silver man. The only fight, if any, that will be made will be confined to the platform.

The committee on resolutions agreed on a platform which it will report today. It declares for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of any other country; declares in favor of prohibiting contracts payable in gold; declares for a tariff for revenue only, with the assumption that the tariff is not an issue in this campaign, and in favor of so amending the constitution as to income tax as to make such tax constitutional: favors liberal pensions to soldiers; denounces the Pacific funding bill; opposes a third term for president and denounces the issuance of government bonds in time of peace and opposes pauper immigration; all this it does in the name of Thomas Jefferson.

Gold Standard Men Angry.

Chicago, July 8.—The gold men are angry this morning and have been holding conferences in various leaders' rooms. They claim the silver men are unseating delegations without apparent cause except to aid them in pushing their plans through, and that they have thrown Democratic precepts to the winds. Hill, Whitney and other leaders find it difficult to stem the tide of anger in the New York delegation and an outbreak of any kind may lead to a bolt. It is pretty safe to assume the leaders will not go out, no matter what their future action may be, but some of their followers may. In a meeting of the New York delegation which lasted till morning there was a decided division of sentiment among the leaders. Perry, Belmont and Governor Flower, held that a bolt was the only recourse left for good Democrats. The meeting broke up rather disorderly without action.

The New York delegation after an exciting conference this morning decided not to bolt. There was no vote but the sentiment is strongly against it.

Doubts Removed.

Crowds began pouring into the coliseum after nine but the heavy-eyed delegates, many of whom had an all night vigil were late in arriving. About ten the delegates began arriving and came with loins girded for the fray. The developments of the night indicated hard fighting all along the line. The air is rife with rumors much of it hovering about the question of a gold bolt. The arrival of the New York delegation which is still in conference was the subject most anxiously awaited, though many of the radical silver men expressed an utter indifference to the course of the gold wing, they were distinctly relieved however, when the announcement was finally made that the New York delegation decided not to bolt. The silver leaders started in with the porgram to drive the gold army as fast as possible against their stubborn resistance and masterful generalship.

At 10:15 the Iowa delegation marched to their seats behind the Boies banner. Its appearance was greeted with applause and cheers. At 10:30 a man bearing a banner for W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, entered followed by a couple hundred Nebraskans. They cheered wildly.

It is expected the nominations will be made today.

To-Day's Proceedings.

Chicago, July 8.—The second day of the convention opened bright and cool with a refreshing breeze. It promises the one big crisis which has so long been anticipated. All events last night and the early hours today, mark the near approach of the culminating point. The first contest promised, will be over the report of the committee on credentials seating the silver delegates-at-large from Michigan with the possibility if the silver men do not listen with patience to the objections of the gold men the latter might take occasion to bolt. A struggle is also promised over the financial plank of the platform. The choice of Senator White for permanent chairman gives universal saitsfaction even to the gold men.

Though the convention had adjourned to meet at 10 it was three quarters of an hour after when Temporary Chairman Daniels called the convention to order and directed that the aisles be cleared. When this was done Rev. Dr. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Episcopalian, came forward and offered prayer. At its conclusion the chairman called for a report of the committee on credentials.

The secretary announced that the committee on credentials would meet in their room in the convention building immediately. The committee will reconsider the Michigan contests.

Pending action by the committee on credentials the convention took a recess to listen to a speech by Gov. Hogg of Texas.

Gov. Hogg spoke for 30 minutes attacking the Republican party, gold bugs and everything not in harmony with his views and lauding free coinage of silver. When he had finished it was found the committee on credentials was not yet ready to report and cries for Hill, Altgeld and Blackburn were set up amid much confusion. Finally Blackburn took the stand and addressed the convention. He said the American people were suffering and looked to this convention to right their wrongs and that the platform should be so plain for free coinage of silver that no human or devilish ingenuity can misconstrue it. He said that Christ drove from the temple a better set of men than those in money power for many years. Calls followed Blackburn for Bryan but he was not present, than for Altglod but finally Overmeyer of Kansas, proceeded to address the convention.

Overmeyer finished his speech at 12:15. The credentials committee was still not ready and Governor Altgeld was called upon to address the convention. This was the third time the convention called for him. Before Overmyer spoke Altgeld had mounted a chair amid cheers and hisses and called for David B. Hill, of New York, but that gentleman was in the committee on resolutions. In response to this the third call Governor Altgeld made his way to the platform. He said he had not come here to make a speech but to assist in nominating the next president of the United States and to help formulate a declaration of principles that would offer hope to the party. As he proceeded the governor's haggard face grew flushed, his gestures became vehement and before he proceeded far the convention was swayed as by a cyclone, by his oratory. When he declared that hungry men and children are looking to this convention for relief there was a great demonstration. He described the toil, the blood, the sweat of the millions which is being doubled by the shrinking standard of value. He then paused, and flinging his arms out, asked: "Will you let this continue!" "No." "Never," came in thundering chorus from ten thousand throats. Then, later referring to the struggle against slavery said: "Did men who gave up their lives to preserve the flag talk of compromise? There could be none. There can be none in this contest." As he finished he was accorded another great demonstration.

Then Hon. George Fred Williams, the silver congressman from Massachusetts, was called for and made a vigorous free silver speech amid great applause. It was really the most effective address of the day and the young orator was effusively congratulated by Daniel and Blackburn.

At the conclusion of Williams' speech the committee on credentials made a report on all except Michigan. The report was adopted. It seats the Bryan silver delegation from Nebraska. The gold delegates from that state vacated their seats which were taken by the Bryan delegation amid applause.

When it became known that the Bryan delegation was seated by the convention the Bryan delegation marched into the hall with their leader on their shoulders aimed a great demonstration from the silver men, and a huge royal purple banner of the W. J. Bryan club was carried to the platform and planted in view of the audience. After waiting a brief time, Altgeld moved that a recess till five o'clock be taken. There were cries of "No," but the chairman announced that the committee on credentials could not report much before that time, and Altgeld's motion was carried.

Convention Notes.

Chicago, July 8.—The air is full of rumors and the convention is full of bad blood which bodes no good for the Democratic party and may mark the beginning of the end of the party. The gold men feel keenly the insults offered them and the spurning of their council which they believe might save the party, and if not leave it in a respectable condition in case of defeat.

The New York delegation did not agree not to bolt as reported but left the question undecided. Flower and others are strongly in favor of wiping their hands of the whole matter, while Hill and Whitney favor remaining in the convention to the end.

After the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock mutterings were heard in almost every quarter. The fact that the ranting demagogical speeches of Blackburn and Altgeld were applauded to the echo by the convention does not set well with those who still have some love for country left and to them the convention partakes more of an anarchistic gathering than a convention of Democrats who want to see the people prosperous and happy.

There was a great demonstration when the convention seated Bryans' Nebraska delegation and his nomination by the convention for president is among the possibilities.

The committee on resolutions completed its work at 3 p. m., and authorized the chairman to report to the convention the platform agreed on. Shortly before the committee adjourned Hill offered a resolution commending the honesty, courage and fidelity of the present administation. Tillman moved to lay the resolution on the table which was carried, 29 to 1. A partial report of the committee on credentials made no change in the roster prepared by the committee except as to Nebraska and recommends that the District of Columbia and each territory be given six votes. The Michigan case is still under consideration.

The committee on resolutions voted down a proposition providing for the issuance of coin certificates in times of monetary stringency in exchange for United States bonds. It was opposed on the ground that it suggested the possibility of the free coinage of silver causing a panic though several declared there was not the least danger of a panic unless the banks precipitated it and one or two members committee dared them to undertake any such proceeding.

The majority report of the committee on platform makes the financial plank the first and most important; it declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, making it full legal tender, at 16 to 1; legislation against gold contracts; opposes issuing interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; condemns trafficking with banking syndicates; demands that the power to issue notes be taken from banks. Other planks include one in favor of tariff for revenue only, and that the present tariff be changed only enough to supply the deficiency caused by the decision against the income tax; calls on congress to take steps to make the rich bear their just share of taxation; denounces the importation of foreign labor and the "profligate waste of money" by the recent Republican congresses; demands a return to Democratic simplicity and economy; denounces arbitrary interference by the federal authorities in local affairs; objects to government by injunction; recognizes the just claims of deserving union soldiers; extends sympathy to Cuba; opposes life tenure in public service; declares no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT.

Three On Account of Street Cars—One Fourth of July—Injured by Footpads.

Chicago, July 6.—George Wilharm, 9 years old, who was shot in the head Saturday evening by a stray bullet while standing at Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, died at St. Elizabeth's hospital Sunday morning.

Willie Seebacher, 5 years old, who was run over by a stret car Saturday in front of his parents' home. No. 950 Clybourn avenue, died as a result of his injuries Sunday. James J. Murray, conductor, and Christ Seheau, motorman, who were in charge of the car at the time of the accident, are held at the Sheffield avenue police station to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

William Campbell No. 0919 South Park avenue, who was struck by a street car at Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue Saturday, died Sunday at the Mercy hospital from his injuries.

Edmund Grimm, a machinist, whose home is in Elgin, Ill., is at the county hospital suffering from a severe wound on the head received at the hands of a stranger to whom he refused to give money on the street.

Little Albert Martin, 14 Hope street, was run down and killed while going to church by a cable car on Van Buren street.

ENTOMBED MINERS ALIVE.

Rappings Heard by the Rescue Workmen at Pittston.

Pittston, Pa., July 6.—There are indications that at least a few of the entombed miners are alive. The 11 o'clock shift Sunday morning reported hearing rappings and every man came up feeling absolutely convinced that some of the victims of the disaster are alive. They not only heard rappings, but answered them. The raps were first heard about 10:15 o'clock. At that hour several of the men on the shift had managed to crawl over the debris about 110 feet from the face of the fall. Here they found an open space blocked by a mass of rock and coal, over which it is impossible to force a way. While they were examining the fall they were startled by hearing five distinct taps on the rail, two with a little interval between them and then three rapidly. Before they recovered from their astonishment the rapping had been repeated. The news it conveyed was reflected in the brightened face of every man who heard it.

One of the men raised his pick and sent back the tap. Then all listened intently. Back came the answer, clear and distinct, and leaving not a doubt in the minds of the men who heard it as to its import. Again they tapped and again came the answer, and they kept it up from 10:15 until 11 o'clock when the other shift went on.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1 per bottle at West's drug store.

W. H. COLVIN DEAD.

He Was One of the Founders of the Municipal Voters' League in Chicago.

Chicago, July 3.—William H. Colvin is dead. The man to whom as much as anyone the people of Chicago are indebted for the encouragement of the reform sentiment that swept over the city last spring, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 4003 Ellis avenue. The news of his death will come as a profound shock to those who knew him personally, and a sad surprise to thousands who were acquainted with his reputation as a high-minded, represenative citizen. His death was due to pneumonia, with which he was seized six days ago, the fact being known to but few of his friends. The funeral will take place at the residence tomorrow afternoon, with Rev. H. W. Thomas presiding, and the remains will be interred at Oakwoods.

Mr. Colvin was one of the sixteen men who organized the Municipal Voters' League last spring and the chairman of its executive committee. Always a public spirited citizen, deeply interested in the management of municipal affairs, he had never taken an active part in local politics until this opportunity came to him to do effective work for the cause of good government. His enthusiasm and untiring energy made him an invaluable aid to the movement. To these qualities he added also a financial sympathy that never faltered while the campaign for reform was on. He brought to the aid of the movement, too, a far reaching acquaintance with the business community, in which he was held in the highest esteem and from which he drew the most substantial support.

William H. Colvin was the son of John J. Colvin, a prominent shipper in the early days of traffic on the Hudson river. He was born in Coeymans, N. Y., October 4, 1830, and began his business career when a youth in a large importing house in New York City. He came to Chicago in 1867 and established himself in business with strong eastern connections in the coffee, tea and sugar trade. His ability and keen foresight soon took him to the front, and he prospered greatly. Two or three years after the fire Mr. Colvin began handling coffees exclusively, and was reputed to be the largest importer in the city. He gained a sufficient competency in 1887 to enable him to retire.

Mr. Colvin was a veteran of the late war, serving in the Seventh regiment of New York volunteer infantry. He was a member of the Chicago and Union League clubs, and a regular attendant at the Central church while its pulpit was filled by Professor David Swing. Mr. Colvin was chosen a world's fair director, and served in that capacity until poor health obliged him to resign. He was married in 1868 to a daughter of Judge Burt of Dubuque, Iowa. The surviving members of the family are a son. William H. Colvin, Jr., and two daughters, Catharine and Jessie. Both daughters are traveling in Europe, and it was Mr. Colvin's intention to take passage next Saturday and join them.

THREE FRIENDS' EXPEDITION.

Fillibusterer, After an Exciting Chase, Eludes a Spanish Man-of-War.

Key West, Fla., July 8.—Dr. Castillo, who headed the expedition which left here on the Three Friends on Friday, is again in the city. He arrived on a small sloop.

A pilot boat claims to have seen the Three Friends drop anchor off Sandy Key yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, and another claims to have sighted her this morning.

Your reporter has had an interview with a prominent Cuban who has had a conversation with Dr. Castillo. He asserts that Three Friends left an island above here on Sunday night at 10 o'clock with her expedition for Cuba, with a large number of men and over 500 cases of ammunition loaded at Key West. She came in sight of Cuba before day Monday morning, and was sighted by a Spanish man-of-war, which gave immediate chase. She made as fast as she could for Sandy Key. The Spanish war ship put on all possible steam and aided by full sail and the gulf stream she made a hot chase. They were sighted off Key West at 10 o'clock Monday, when the chase was watched by thousands. The Three Friends put for the shallows on the reef in hope that the gunboat would follow her and strand. She put into the swash channel, and the gunboat kept up the reef to head her off. The Three Friends went through the reefs and passed through Bahia Honda channel into the gulf of Mexico. Having eluded the gunboat she sailed straight back to Cuba and landed her cargo and men safely at 4 o'clock in the morning. She was met by a boat with 400 insurgents, unloaded in forty five minutes and put to sea, passing here about 11 o'clock yesterday.

This information was given by one of the best known of the Cuban party, and can be relied on.

ROUSING MEETING AT ASHLEY

McKinley's Nomination Ratified in a Whole-souled Manner.

Ashley, Ill., July 7.—The Republicans held a rousing ratification meeting in this city last evening. Probably a thousand people were in attendance. All the neighboring towns were represented, and the enthusiasm displayed shows that there is no defection in Republican ranks in this region. Every mention of McKinley's name elicited loud applause. T. B. Needles, of Nashville, Morris Emmerson, of Mount Vernon, candidate for clerk of the supreme court of the fourth judicial district, and Lewis Bernreauter, candidate for state's attorney of Washington county, were the orators, and the Illinois club sang campaign songs.

Had Trouble With His Brother.

Dansville, Ill., July 8.—Henry Thompson shot himself to death yesterday in the public highway. He did not like his brother, Otto Thompson, and was looking for him Monday night and yesterday morning with the intention of killing him. While walking in the road he met Pracher Dickerson, and, asking him to tell Otto he was dead, blew out his brains with a shotgun.

SENATOR THURSTON'S POSITION.

Tariff Question an Important Issue—Believes in Honest Bimetallism.

Omaha, Neb., July 6.—Senator Thurston on the Fourth made public a letter replying to reports that his previous speeches were not in accord with his present position, part of which is as follows:

"If my addresses on the money subject have been fully printed and are not garbled, their full text will show that I have always insisted that the money question was secondary in importance to the tariff. A party platform is not expected to, and necessarily can not, meet the individual views of every member of the party. I believe in the rule of the majority, and I should not think of deserting my party because one of its planks was not exactly in accord with the personal views which I have heretofore held. The platform of the Republican party does not propose to eliminate silver or paper money from our currency. In the two national conventions which will declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver will be gathered the entire political crop failure of the United States.

"The old discredited leaders of the greenback movement will once more expand their lungs and give voice to the same yell in favor of fiat money. Under the Republican banner will be assembled all those great leaders whose patriotism and statesmanship advanced this country to the commanding position which it occupied in 1893, as the first industrial and agricultural nation of the globe. All the great conservative interests will rally around the Republican standard, and the majority in the electoral college for McKinley and Hobart will be the greatest ever returned in the United States.

"So far as I am concerned, I still believe in an honest bimetallism and I hope to assist in securing an international one. I also hope to assist under a Republican congress, in securing for the American silver product the greatest recognition."

TOLONO POLICEMAN MURDERED

Body Placed Near the Wabash Track to Make it Appear That He Was Killed by a Train.

Tolono, Ill., July 6.—At Sadorus Emry Mills, aged 32 years, unmarried, was found on the railroad track a short distance west of the depot at 4:45 o'clock Sunday morning. There was a gash in his right temple, and he was unconscious. He was carried to the home of his parents, where he died. The police believe that he was assaulted and placed on the track for the purpose of causing the impression that he was killed by an engine. Mills acted as special policeman at the celebration yesterday. Some men with whom he had trouble in his official capacity said they would kill him before morning. The body was 100 feet from any crossing, and was not in a position to indicate that he had been struck by a train. He had not been drinking.

BEATEN INSENSIBLE WITH AN AX.

Mrs. Christopher Schiller is Shockingly Treated by Her Husband.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—During an insane frenzy early Sunday morning Christopher Schiller attacked his wife, Margaret, with an ax and beat her until she became insensible. She is now at the Michael Reese Hospital and her condition is said to be serious. Schiller is locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police station.

For the last week, the police say, Schiller has been drinking, and yesterday's assault is said to have been committed because Mrs. Schiller would not give him money with which to buy liquor. Schiller appeared at the Hyde Park Police station at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and asked for lodging. His clothes were saturated with water.

"I've just tried to drown myself," said he, "but the lake water is too cold."

He was allowed to remain in the station and he slept until 3 o'clock. Then he went to his home at 2364 Iglehart place.

Schiller roused his wife and it is said, demanded 50 cents. She refused to let him have it.

Running into the kitchen he seized an ax, and before the frightened woman could utter a word he stuck her on the head.

Otto Ottan, a former resident of Pekin, died recently at Hastings, Neb. He was sheriff of Adams county, Neb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 3, 1896.

The REPUBLICAN is indebted to B. Z. Taylor, dealer in grain, provisions and stocks, with correspondents in Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and St. Louis for the following market quotations

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
July	—	—	—	55⅞
September	56⅝	57	56⅛	56⅞
December	58⅞	59	58⅛	58⅞
Corn—				
	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	26⅛
September	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27⅛
May	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29¼
Oats—				
July	—	—	—	15¼
September	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
May	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18
Pork—				
July	—	—	—	—
September	6 80	6 80	6 67½	6.70
Lard—				
July	—	—	—	—
September	3.87½	3.97½	3.75	3 75
Ribs—				
July	—	—	—	—
September	3.70	3 70	3.65	3.65

Sept. wheat: puts, 56⅛c; calls, 57⅛c; curb. 56⅞.

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS—CAR LOTS.

Wheat—64. Estimated. 90; Year ago. 18.
Corn—346; Estimated. 340; a year ago. 127.
Oats—145; Estimated. 154; a year ago. 110.

ESTIMATES FOR TO-MORROW.

Wheat, 143; Corn. 545; oats. 170.

Hog receipts 25,000; estimated 20,000. Market stronger. Light, $3.55@$3.70; mixed, $3.15@$3.65; heavy, $3.1[illegible]@$3 40; rough, $2.85@$3.30.

Estimated for to-morrow, 29,000.

Cattle receipts 17,000; market strong.

London cables not received to-day.

LIVERPOOL, 1 p. m.—Wheat, spot, steady; futures steady. Corn, spot, dull; futures dull. French country markets quiet.

DECATUR STOCK MARKET.

The following are the ruling prices paid by local dealers for stock:

Cows and Heifers	2.[illegible]@3.00
Steers	3.[illegible]@4.[illegible]
Hogs	2.75@3.[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]@4.00
Sheep	3.00
Export Cattle	4.00@4.50

POULTRY MARKET.

Corrected daily by Max Atlas & Co:

Hens	6c per lb	Geese f f	5c per lb
Springs	6c per lb	Ducks	7c per lb
Stags	4c per lb	Eggs	10c per lb
Roosters	3c per lb	Hides	4c per lb
Turkey hens	10c per lb	———	2 to 40 per lb
Tom turkeys	6c per lb	Tallow	3½c per lb
Gobblers	5c per lb	Beeswax	20c per lb

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